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WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Chicago Relief Bill in the Senate.

Civil Service Reform Faring Badly in Committee.

Additional Points Brought Out in the Arms Investigation.

Defeat of the Pacific Mail Subsidy Bill in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—After spending two more hours over the Chicago Relief bill, the Senate finally passed it to-day, just in the shape it came from the Finance Committee. Messrs. Carpenter and Trumbull, who divided one hour between them in the debate this afternoon, simply confined themselves to the one to interposing Constitutional objections, and the other to answering them. When the debate closed upon the bill, Mr. Scott submitted an amendment that the benefits of the second section of the bill be confined to those persons whose buildings were destroyed by fire. The vote upon this amendment was quite exciting. At three different times it was a tie, and Chandler divided his time between hunting up recruits and examining the yea and nay list. Messrs. Morton, Conkling, and Sherman, who were relied upon by the friends of the measure, voted for the amendment. Finally, after the absentees had been brought in, it was found that the amendment was lost by 22 to 19. Mr. Ferry then submitted an amendment that rebate be allowed on buildings erected on any lot in Chicago by persons who suffered material loss by fire. This was also lost by 24 to 13. Mr. Edmunds then moved to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides for the suspension of revenue duties for one year in the burnt district. This failed by 23 to 15. Ferry followed this by a motion to strike out the second section, and insert, in lieu thereof, that the Secretary of the Treasury should refund to the merchants of Chicago the amount of duties paid on goods destroyed by the fire. This was lost by 30 to 9. At this point the enemies of the bill became discouraged and the bill was put upon its final passage, when it was carried by 20 to 17. The smallness of the vote is accounted for through many Senators being absent in attendance on Investigation Committees, and a number paired off. The opinion is expressed in a few quarters that the bill will meet with considerable opposition when it goes to the House for concurrence.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

When the House assembled this morning, the friends of the Pacific Mail subsidy claimed that they had secured twenty-six Democratic votes, which, if true, showed commendable diligence since the adjournment last night, and promised an easy victory. When half-past 4 came, however, it was plain that somebody had blundered, or worse, for the subsidy was defeated by just five votes, and the Democrats who had done it were heartily applauding their victory. The debate of an hour and a half which preceded the vote was hardly as forcible or effective as that of yesterday, the time being largely occupied by second-rate members. Able speeches against the subsidy were, however, made by Messrs. Stevenson, Randall, and Blair, of Michigan. The first vote on Mr. Crocker's amendment, allowing the Government to take the steamers in time of war, was a walk-over for the Fitchburg member, the real contest opening on Farnsworth's free ship amendment. The proposition received only sixty-five votes in its favor, nearly all being those of Democrats. Messrs. Farnsworth, Stevenson, Finklenburg, Clarke, Burchard, Hill, and Coburn were the only prominent Republicans voting aye. Upon the main question, the subsidy itself, the Democrats rallied in unexpectedly solid force, and were sustained by a respectable number of Republicans, mostly from the Western States, among whom were Messrs. McCrary, Farnsworth, Taffe, Upton, Beatty, Burchard, Shanks, and Roberts. All of the Massachusetts members voting sustained the subsidy. The result was a surprise to both parties, though it is not accepted by the friends of the measure as decisive. The Senate is more liberal, and will grant the half million asked for with little difficulty, and the friends of the Pacific Mail hope to bring the bill out of the Conference Committee, and pass it with the Senate amendment retained. The debate this afternoon was enlivened by pointed and explicit charges of the presence and efforts of the lobby. It is reported that $40,000 was the amount at the disposal of the friends of the bill.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

had a hard time of it at the Capitol to-day. In the first place, the House Special Committee on the subject held its regular weekly meeting, and, after considerable promiscuous discussion, failed to do anything except to appoint a sub-committee of Messrs. Conger, Lynch, Perry, Holman, and Marshall, to consider the organization of the clerical force in the Departments, with a view of reducing the force and increasing the salaries. Mr. Willard, Chairman of the Committee, labored earnestly to obtain definite action on some of the bills, which are now pending, but without success, some of the members taking an impracticable, contrary, and opposing position, and holding it strongly. The fruit of the meeting was of no value, and it is doubtful if the Committee meets again for some time to come. In the second place, the Committee on Appropriations refused by a tie vote to concur in the Senate amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to continue the system of experiment already began, and the bill will come back with this item omitted. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, was absent from the meeting of the Committee, and, it is believed that had he been present, his vote would have sustained the amendment. General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee, favored the item, and will very likely succeed in restoring it when the bill gets into the Conference Committee. The other votes in favor of Civil Service were those of Messrs. Hale, Niblack, and Swann; Messrs. Sargent, Dickey, Clarke, and Marshall voting against it. In the third place, the House postponed, without debate, for a month Mr. Willard's bill to preserve the independence of the several Departments of the Government, which makes it a penal offence for members of Congress to solicit appointments or removals. These three events in a single day are strong and harmonious indications of the real strength of Civil Service reform in the House, and the practical result it is likely to achieve during this session.

ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

Three points were brought out in the Senate Arms Investigation this morning. Arms were delivered to the dock of the French steamers by the written order of Colonel Crispin, Ordnance Officer at New York. The arms were marked, while on the way for delivery, by the lighters employed by the Ordnance agency. The arms for Austin, Baldwin & Co., Remington & Co., and for Thomas Richardson, were, in a number of instances, receipted for to the clerk of the Ordnance agency by the same man.

BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. Kerr's General Bridge bill for the Ohio River, which passed the House to-day, is the same as was recommended by the Board of Army Engineers, and endorsed by the River Convention at Cincinnati. It was slightly amended, so as to make it more acceptable to steamboat men.

DENIAL.

The statement that George C. Maynard, Electrician of the Signal Corps, was the Secretary of Senator Chandler, and the writer of a letter to the Hastings (Mich.) newspaper, denouncing Senator Trumbull, was, as has been proved by recent developments, founded upon mistaken reports.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARMS SALES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Robeson was before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, and testified that early in 1871 the navy contracted through the War Department, for 18,000 Remington breech-loaders. While the arms were in process of manufacture a defect was discovered in the plans, not a radical one, he believed, and the arms were sold to a Baltimore firm for a price by which the navy made $40,000. The contract was concluded when the Franco-Prussian war was virtually over.

Commodore Casy was sworn and corroborated the statement of Secretary Robeson.

The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, and will make their report before the Senate arms examination shall have concluded.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph S Tinney has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Seventh Kentucky District, and Michael Sterns for Kansas. The following Internal Revenue Storekeepers have been appointed: John D. Shea, Sixth Missouri; Wm. M. Richardson, Eighth Illinois; Wm. Sunnington, Eighth Ohio.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—Norman D. Meacham, Berea, O.; J. J. Hibbetts, Chetopa, Kan.; M. G. Craine, Wellsville, O.; Elihu Enos, Waukesha, Wis.

COMMERCE.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day appointed Cragin, Nye, Stockton, and Alcorn, a sub-committee on the subject of establishing iron ship-building yards and docks, to economize expenditures in the Navy, and to aid in restoring commerce, as presented in the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy. It is proposed to establish one such yard on the Atlantic coast, and another at an eligible point on the Mississippi River.

ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day examined Hall, McGowan, and Riley, clerks in the Ordnance Bureau in New York, with reference generally to the delivery of arms.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The New York Investigating Committee met this afternoon. Ex-Collector Murphy made a correction in his previous testimony. He had stated that he had received a letter from General Porter about the disagreement in the Republican General Committee. He now wished to say, on reflection, and after conversation with General Porter, that Porter never wrote such a letter. The letter came from the Secretary of the Treasury. In his reply to Senator Casserly yesterday he meant to say that the Republican who held political relations with Tweed was not fit to hold office. He did not wish to be understood as referring to merely personal or business relations.

On being cross-examined by Senators Bayard and Casserly, he said the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was private, in which the writer inquired as to the names of certain persons in the Custom House. The witness thought he furnished the required list. He saw General Porter last night at his hotel, in company with other gentlemen, and there spoke to him about having written the letter. Porter said he never wrote such a letter. Bliss, who was one of the company, said he was certain the letter was written by Secretary Boutwell, for he had seen it. He was one of those who recommended General Arthur to be successor as Collector at the port of New York, and used his influence to obtain the favor of the appointing power.

Colonel George Bliss, Jr., of New York, being sworn, said, in answer to a question by the Chairman, that he came to the Custom House the day Horace Greeley was being examined, and found him testifying to matters of which he knew nothing of his own knowledge. He knew Greeley made incorrect statements, and he stayed there the entire day. Many Republican friends whom he met asked witness to attend the examination before the Committee. He assumed to represent members of the Republican party, as he regarded this investigation as an attempt to make in some measure capital against the Administration, which he supported, and as an attack on his personal friends, and therefore he did what he could to protect them by bringing out the truth. Witness gave a circumstantial statement of the cause of the trouble in the Republican party in New York, introducing the name of Horace Greeley in connection, and giving various names of Tammany Republicans who were rewarded with office under the Municipal Government.

On cross-examination by Senator Bayard, witness said he was subpœnaed at his own suggestion. He had suggested methods and lines of examination of witnesses before the Committee, when it sat in New York. He had prepared questions to be asked, and handed them to Senators Howe and Pratt. He was acting in behalf of the Republicans in and out of the Custom House. He had been a member of the bar for 17 years. He was examined at length relative to his arrangements with John Bennett to secure the Gridley organization influence, and confirmed the statement of Murphy as to the scheme for defeating Horace Greeley as a delegate to the State Convention, and the giving of money to Bennett in furtherance of the object.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE KU-KLUX CASES.

[The argument on a motion to dismiss the writ of error in the case of the United States vs. Avery and others, in a certificate of division of opinion from the Criminal Court of the District of South Carolina, in the Ku-Klux case, was continued by Henry Stanbery and Reverdy Johnson for the defence, and Attorney General Williams for the United States. The Court then took the case under advisement until to-morrow morning, when, if they do not decide to grant the motion of the Government to dismiss on the technical ground reported, the case will be heard on its merits, the same counsel participating in the argument. The Court adjourned soon after 2 o'clock to consider the matter.

CADET APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of cadets at large to the United States Military Academy, have just been announced by the President: W. Farnsworth Willcox, son of General O. B. Willcox; William Holabird, son of Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster United States Army; Frederick H. French, son of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. French, United States Army; James Jackson, of Indiana, son of Brigadier General Jackson, United States Volunteers, killed in the battle of Perryville; George K. Hunter, of Ohio, son of Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, of the Ohio Volunteers; Thomas Rodman, of Rhode Island, son of General Isaac P. Rodman, United States Volunteers, killed at Antietam; Stephen Kearney Rodford, son of Rear Admiral Rodford, United States Navy; Presley I. Jenkins, son of Rear Admiral Jenkins, United States Navy; Herbert P. Thayer, of California; James Bryant, a soldier in the general mounted service of the army. These appointees will be admitted to the Military Academy in the summer of 1873, the appointments for 1872 having been made a year ago.

RESIGNED.

Belknap, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, and President of that Board, has, it is stated, tendered his resignation to Secretary Boutwell, which is understood to have been accepted. The name of his successor has not yet transpired, but it is supposed that the place will be offered to a prominent *attache* of the Treasury Department.

ITO OFF FOR JAPAN.

Governor Ito, accompanied by Mr. Fikelouski, left here to-night for New York on his return to Japan. His business is to report to his Government the progress of the negotiation of the treaty between Japan and the United States for such instructions as the Embassy requires in the premises, and also as to their future diplomatic transactions. Governor Ito will also take with him despatches from the Ambassadors to their sovereign, giving a circumstantial detail of their journey thus far in this country, and the friendly manner in which they have been received by the Government and people of the United States.

A FABRICATION.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Washington that a letter, purporting to have been written by Judge David Davis, accepting the "Labor Reform" nomination for the Presidency, was not written by the Judge, but was the invention of a newspaper correspondent. Judge Davis is reported not to have accepted the nomination at all, and disapproves of several important planks in the platform of that Convention.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

This afternoon Senator West and Governor Warmoth had an interview with the President, and as soon as it was over a delegation of colored men from New Orleans, together with Senators Kellogg, Packard, Carter, and others, also had an interview with the President by appointment. The subjects discussed were the political affairs in Louisiana and the divisions of the Republican party. Although grounds of reconciliation were suggested, there has been no progress in that direction.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

BRIDGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio River, at or near Evansville, Ind., was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Chicago Relief bill was then taken up, and Mr. CARPENTER again argued that the bill was unconstitutional.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that it was not.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill, as reported from the Finance Committee, was then passed,—yeas, 20; nays, 17.

INDIAN LAND BILL.

Mr. CALDWELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill to confirm the sales of the Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. RAMSEY—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Red Wing, Minn.

By Mr. LOGAN—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy Ill.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK—Granting right of way to the Cheyenne, Iron Mountain & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to resume consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. CHANDLER announced that he would oppose the consideration of the Tariff bill at every stage, because he regarded it as a bill on which the Senate ought not to waste a moment.

The bill was then taken up, and Mr. MORRILL (Vt) addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. HAMILTON (of Indiana) followed with an argument against protection and in favor of a revenue tariff.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to go into executive session, which was carried, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BRIDGE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio River, and to prescribe their dimensions, was taken up. This bill requires all bridges above the Big Sandy to have one span not less than 90 feet in height above low water, and 40 feet above the highest water; all below that point to have one span not less than one hundred feet high above low water, and forty feet above the highest water; all below Covington and the Cincinnati suspension bridge to have, in addition, such a high span pivot-draw as will give two clear openings of one hundred and sixty feet each. The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, the amended bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill to pension the widow of Admiral Farragut at the rate of one-fourth of his pay at the time of his death. Referred.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. SPEER (Pa.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the amounts paid to newspapers for publishing the laws of the United States. Adopted.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The bill for the reorganization of the Civil Service, which was the special order for to-day, was, on motion of Mr. WILLARD, further postponed until this day four weeks.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2:30, went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the increase of subsidy to the China mail steamers. The time for debate was extended to 4 o'clock, when a vote was to be taken.

Mr. PACKARD (Ind.) advocated the amendment, and Mr. Blair (Mich.) opposed it.

Mr. HAY (Ill.) desired to put himself on record against the policy of subsidies. It was a system of special legislation for the benefit of the rich and in the interest of those who were bondees. The committee-rooms and galleries were crowded with these agents.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed the amendment, chiefly because it was the first of a series of subsidy measures. Congress should throw down the barriers, and admit ships to American registry wherever built. Then it should amend the tariff so as to make the maintenance of ships cheaper than at present, and to diminish the cost of articles bought abroad, and so encourage commerce. Let commerce be free, and let a free flag wave over it.

The Committee, at 4 o'clock, proceeded to vote on the various amendments.

Mr. CROCKER'S amendment, permitting the Government to take possession of the steamers in case of war, was agreed to.

The next question was on Mr. FARNSWORTH'S substitute, keeping the subsidy at $500,000, and allowing the service to be performed by foreign-built ships.

It was rejected by 65 to 95.

The amendment making the service semi-monthly, and the compensation $1,000,000, was defeated—87 to 92. The announcement of the vote was applauded on the Democratic side.

The Committee then proceeded with remaining portion of the bill.

Mr. UPSON moved an amendment to prohibit employes of departments from acting as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of claims within two years after leaving office. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend by applying the same rule to members of Congress. Ruled out of order.

The Committee rose, reported the bill to the House which passed.

Adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Progress Made on the New State House—Interesting Habeas Corpus Case—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—The second story of the new State House is about completed, and the heavy iron beams, upon which will rest the floors of the halls of both branches of the General Assembly, are being put in position. The total amount of money expended upon this work, up to the 13th inst., is $1,281,435. A large force of hands is now at work, and it is expected that the building will be ready for the roof this fall.

An interesting case has been brought before the United States District Court it being an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It seems that one Jonathan D. Sickles, of Peoria, has filed a petition in the United States Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The petitioner sets forth that he is the owner of a patent for a certain medical compound known as "Democratic Bitters," and that while in Canton, Fulton County, on the 14th instant, he sold bottles of this compound. He further alleges that he was arrested on that day, by one Moses E. Donelson, on three warrants, issued by C. J. Main, Police Magistrate of the city, and that he was tried for violating three distinct city ordinances against the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that he was fined on the three charges the sums of $10, $25, and $100. He further alleges that, refusing to pay these fines, he was locked up in the city jail or calaboose, where he still is, and he alleges that all this is illegal, because the manufacture and sale of his medical compound is protected by letters patent from the United States. The writ was issued, and the case will be heard at an early day.

On Friday, March 22, by order of William Brown and George L. Huntington, assignees in bankruptcy, the property of the Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company of Du Quoin, Perry County, will be sold at St. Louis. The company was adjudged a bankrupt on Oct. 10, 1871. The case is a remarkable one on account of the amount of property involved, the assets being scheduled at something over $200,000.

The official call for the meeting of the Republican Convention to select 42 delegates to the National Convention, and to nominate State officers for this State will appear in the *State Journal* to-morrow morning. The basis of representation is one delegate for every 400, and one for every fraction of 150 votes cast, for Grant in 1868. The Convention will consist of 628 delegates, and will meet in this city on the 22d day of May next.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The bark Gemini has arrived in Philadelphia from Fo Chow, China, with a cargo of tea, being the first direct importation for that port since 1841.

—The Plattskill Falls Hotel, the New Mountain House, near Saugerties, N. Y., burned on Tuesday. The building was owned by R. E. Pomeroy. Loss $24,000. Insurance $12,000.

—In the St. Joseph Hospital at Fort Wayne an aged man known as Old Lafayette died yesterday of old age. He had been a soldier under Napoleon the First, and was 95 years of age.

—The spotted fever has been raging at Logansport, Ind., for the past five weeks with an average of eight deaths daily. Business is considerably affected.

—A man just returned in Omaha from the Black Hills, characterizes the recent gold discovered sensation as the worst sell he ever met. It is a bogus excitement, designed to attract the immigration of such persons as must remain there.

—Nearly all the painters of Brooklyn, N. Y., are on a strike, demanding $3 per day for eight hours work. The bosses offer 32½ cents per hour for either eight or ten hours a day.

—The house of a farmer named Robert Bowles near Theresa, N. Y., was burned on Monday night. The family were obliged to leave the house in their night clothes, and several of them had their limbs badly frozen. Bowles was so badly burned while attempting to save his children that he died next day.

—The oldest navigators say they never knew so much ice in Lake Erie, with so little snow. For nearly eighty miles out from Buffalo ice measures three feet six inches thick. Teams are crossing at points never known before. It is feared that navigation will not be open until late in May.

—A Toronto despatch says: Reports from different parts of the Dominion indicate that Tuesday night was one of the coldest of the season. The opening of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals will be very much later than usual, and navigation will be greatly delayed.

—George Schwabb, aged about 65, entered a saloon in Louisville yesterday and sat down in a chair. A few minutes after, the keeper, supposing he had fallen asleep, went to wake him up, and found him dead. He had been for some time destitute and wandering about, and his death resulted from old age and want of food.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad was held at Ashtabula, yesterday, to ratify or reject the contract with the Pennsylvania Company for operating their roads. The contract was ratified by a vote of 4,281 against 100. It is probable that the road will be completed to Ashtabula harbor by August next.

—In the prayer of Chaplain Cudworth, at the opening of the session of the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, he expressed a fervent hope that members would act favorably toward the question of woman suffrage. At the close of the prayer, Mr. Kimball, of Boston, raised a point of order that under the rules no person not a member could discuss matters pending before the House. The Speaker sustained the point.

—A Fonda, N. Y., despatch of last evening says: "The train which left here this morning, on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, with three engines, is fast in a snow-bank a mile long and six to ten feet deep, near Gloversville. It will not get through to-night. The storm was terrible."

The Jeffersonville, Ind., Fire.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—The original cost of the works was $300,000, but it had been largely extended since. The missing man is found to be O. H. Phelps, a machinist at the works, whose body was recovered from the ruins to-night. Phelps went back to get his coat, and was overcome by smoke and heat before he could get out. He came from Michigan three months ago, and leaves a wife and child.

Later information places the net loss, over insurance, at $50,000. Total insurance, $249,500. The risks were placed as follows: National, Boston, $2,500; Allemania, Cleveland, $2,000; Home, Columbus, $2,500; Atlantic, Brooklyn, $2,500; Enterprise, Philadelphia, $2,500; Andes, Cincinnati, $5,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $10,000; Triumph, Cincinnati, $10,000; National, Boston, $2,500; Kenton, Covington, $2,500; Citizens, New York, $2,500; Clay, Newport, Ky., $2,500; Underwriters, New York, $10,000; Imperial, London, $10,000; Georgia Home, $2,500; Merchants', Louisville, $2,500; Franklin, Louisville, $5,000; North British & Mercantile, $5,000; Springfield Fire & Marine, $2,500; Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, $5,000; Commerce, Albany, N. Y., $2,500; Hoffmann, N. Y., $2,500; Continental, N. Y., $2,500; Hartford, Hartford, $2,500; Queen, Liverpool and London, $15,000; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5,000; People's, Worcester, $2,500; Star, New York, $2,500; American Central, St. Louis, $5,000; Virginia Home, $5,000; Standard, New York, $2,500; Tradesmen's, New York, $4,000; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $5,000; Home, New York, $15,000; Royal, Liverpool & London, $5,000; Franklin, Indianapolis, $2,500; Westchester, New York, $2,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $2,500; Mercantile, New York, $5,000; Merchants', Providence, $5,000; St. Nicholas, New York, $2,500.

In addition to the above, the car works had policies to the amount of $50,000 on materials not destroyed. The companies that have insurance on property not affected by the fire, are as follows: Franklin, Philadelphia, $11,000; Andes, Cincinnati, $6,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $4,000; North British & Mercantile, $2,500; and Home, New York, $10,000.

Snow in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 20.—There has been no communication with the outer world to-day, and trains are all blocked between St. Lawrence and Ottawa. A large number of men have been engaged trying to clear the track, but the snow drifts back immediately. Sleighs have been put on the route at Prescott, to assist in the conveyance of passengers and mails. The night is bitter cold.

Mexican Items.

MATAMORAS, March 19.—The particulars of Trevino's defeat near Zacatecas show it to be more disastrous than was at first reported. While the battle was progressing, 1,000 men joined Rocha, resulting in the rout of the revolutionists, and the capture of Trevino's main command. Cortina has defeated the revolutionists near Camargo.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A special despatch from Matamoras says that Palacios, the Juarist commander there, recently attacked a gang of cattle thieves, killing two and capturing eight. Twenty-three head of cattle were retaken.

NEW YORK.

Death in a Dental Chair from the Inhalation of Nitrous Oxyde.

Another Female Blackmailer Come to Grief.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MURDERER VOGT.

NEW YORK, March 20.—An effort was made before Judge Cardozo, to-day, to release by *habeas corpus* Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of the Belgian Count Bianca. The Prosecuting Attorney, to the intense surprise and dismay of the prisoner, produced an intercepted letter he wrote in German to his wife. The letter is substantially as follows:

NEW YORK, March 15, 1872.

MOST BELOVED WIFE: Before all, I entreat you to keep cool. It will be all well by the aid of God, but it may take some time yet. The thing I want you to do is to put all the keys away, from the key of your little box to that of your great trunk. Your jewelry box give to Madame Petry; also the album. The letter of your brother, destroy. Let my two guns be brought into my room; also the box with your bracelet—in fact, all that had any reference to this matter, and destroy all letters and accounts. There is also a letter from Rubino, George's cousin; also all cards of Bankenhauser sticking in the looking-glass over the wardrobe. Look, also, whether there is any papers in the little portmonnaie in your big trunk, lest there be nothing in from Brussels, they must be put out of the world. If there is not, leave it as it is. When you are asked don't answer anything. When you write to me address your letter always to Mr. Gross. Burn up this letter immediately. It cannot be otherwise. Write soon. Have you understood me correctly? —put all the keys of the trunk on the ring, and put the others away. I greet you from my heart. Be kissed and embraced by yours to death.

CARL VOGT.

The Prosecuting Attorney claimed that the letter was almost conclusive, while the counsel for the prisoner said it had not been fairly translated. The Judge took the original of the letter and remanded Vogt to prison.

ANOTHER FEMALE BLACKMAILER.

Another young girl has been trying the blackmailing dodge, and come to grief. Carrie W. Moore, who says she is only 12, but looks 15 years of age, and is very pert, not to say brazen on the witness-stand, was in court to-day as plaintiff against Mary Florence and William Dennis, whom she charged with abducting her for vile purposes. She swore she was going to school on the 15th of December last, about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the prisoner Dennis met her on Sixth avenue and told her there was a schoolmate of hers in a carriage close by. She went into the carriage and found no one in it, but was followed by Dennis, who put a handkerchief over her face and she became insensible. She next found herself in a shanty on Eleventh avenue, and thence Dennis conveyed her in a carriage to No. 143 West Twenty-sixth street, a house kept by Mrs. Williamson, who would not let them stay in her house, so they then went to No. 152 Sixth avenue, where he effected her ruin. Counsellor Howe, in a very few minutes, showed the girl to be a prostitute. She has been already in the House of Refuge for nine months, being found in a house of ill-fame on Greene street, two years ago. A verdict of not guilty was ordered by the Judge, and the prisoners departed rejoicing.

FORGERY.

John Sidle, the $50,000 forger, from Union County, O., was examined to-day, and committed until a requisition arrives from Governor Noyes. His story of his capture and dime-novel adventures among the Apaches are generally discredited, though his bronzed complexion indicates that he roughed it considerably in the Southwest. He attributes his arrest to two waiter girls in this city, to whom he confided the story of his crime and flight. Since he disappeared from home, his father visited him secretly, once at Des Moines, Iowa, giving him $2,000 to start in business. He fooled the money away, and subsequently his father sent him $500 at Denver, Colorado. The police say his capture is due to his own imprudence in getting drunk recently, and boasting of his past career.

PUNISHING ABORTION.

A bill is now waiting the signature of the Governor of New York to punish abortionists and medical malpractitioners in general. The administering of any drug or using any means to procure abortion, except to save life, is declared a felony, the penalty being not less than four nor more than twenty years in the Penitentiary.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The *Herald* advises the Grant men to pour in upon the Cincinnati Convention, take charge of it, and renominate the present incumbent.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Directors of the New York Mercantile Library are taking a vote of the members on the question of keeping open Sundays.

A PANIC.

The report that there are forty-one cases of typhoid fever in the Brooklyn Home for Fallen Women is now stated to be due to a panic of the inmates. The Doctor reports that at least twenty-five of the number are sick from fright.

PERSONAL.

General Butler was in town to-day on business connected with his clients, Naylar & Co., who are charged with $84,000 in frauds on the Government in undervaluing steel rails and fishplates.

DEATH FROM LAUGHING-GAS.

Mrs. Anna Shaughnessy died to-day in the office of a dentist, Dr. J. B. Nowbraugh, after taking two inhalations of nitrous oxide, and having eight teeth drawn. Her health was previously good. Her husband is collector for a coal company railway. As the eighth tooth came out it was noticed that she turned frightfully pale. In a few seconds appearances of death set in, and in spite of the application of a powerful galvanic battery and all the remedies relied on in such cases, she expired fifteen minutes after the first inhalation. The dentist is said to have had a large experience with gas.

STOCKS.

There was much less activity and animation at the Stock Exchange to-day than yesterday. Erie was quite erratic, opening at 49½, declining to 48, returned to 49½, and for a time ranged at 48⅞@49¼; later became stronger under an increased buying demand, advancing to 50⅛, but yielded nearly 1 per cent at the close. Many holders here have doubtless sold out at a handsome profit. The general market was weak in the morning, but became strong in the afternoon, Union Pacific selling up to 38⅛, Boston, Hartford & Erie rising to 6⅞. One hundred thousand shares of Hannibal & St. Joseph were sold on account of the company at 41@41½, but later the price rose to 44½. Under a false rumor that Congress had granted the subsidy, Pacific Mail advanced to 63. When the facts were discovered there was a tremendous rush to sell, and the price closed 59⅞@59½. The general market wound up unsettled.

GOLD

steady the entire afternoon at 109⅞. The lower level is due to the weakness of exchange, which is demoralized by the Erie bills.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak under free offerings. Notes were nominally 109¼@109⅜ for prime 60 days, 110@110¼ for short. Later in the day the tone was stiffer.

THE MONEY MARKET

was active all day, though at the close 6@7 were accepted by lenders. The general rates on call among stock brokers were 7 currency to 1-32@1-16 bonus to lender, bond houses being accommodated at 7 currency to 7 gold. Commercial paper quiet at 8@9½.

GOVERNMENTS.

There was a small business in Government bonds, the prices differing slightly from yesterday. The market closed steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds, 102⅞; Union, firsts, 92; land grants, 84⅞; incomes, 83⅞.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in better demand, with less pressure to sell. Prices in some cases were 5@10c higher, the improvement being most decided in common shipping extras. Bakers and family brands ruled very firm. Wheat, 1@2c higher, but quiet. Corn firmer and fairly active. Pork dull and lower.

[To the Associated Press.]

ERIE LOAN.

NEW YORK, March 20—General Sickles stated to-day that he had negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 at 5 per cent for the new Erie Board on securities rating as high as seventy. The new loan can readily be paid off with the earnings in a very short time, and is only needed to tide the company over the rugged places left by five years of Jay Gould.

THE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Clarke, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified last night before the Judiciary Committee, that in his opinion the corruption of the Bar is as bad as that of the Bench, and that American securities abroad are affected thereby. The company's office has been removed to Boston from this city, on account of legislation. In one instance $50,000 was paid to Lawyer Fullerton for the settlement of a case. He did not think that Judge Barnard got any of that money.

John Taylor Johnston, President of the New Jersey Central Road, testified that there was a general feeling of insecurity in regard to the doings of the Judiciary, and that the Legislature ought to change the laws, so as to prevent the appointment of Receivers, without proper safeguards to the parties interested.

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer testified that the public generally were impressed with the idea that simple justice is unattainable in the New York courts. He believed the great popular feeling against Tammany led Judge Barnard to grant injunctions restraining the Ring, and it was the first that led to the downfall of Tammany.

A letter was read from Ex-Judge Fullerton, relative to the $50,000 paid him by the Union Pacific Railroad, saying he can explain it fully, and Judge Barnard knew nothing of the transaction.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

In the Pacific Mail investigation to-day, it was stated that the hulls of three iron steamships building at Glasgow cost $249,295 each, and the engines $85,000 each. The Company makes only call loans at 10 to 20 per cent interest. The question whether any money was spent in Washington to aid the passage of the bill giving the Company increased subsidy was objected to, and withdrawn for the present.

DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

Mrs. E. Shaushank, residing on Twelfth street, died in a dentist's chair to-day from the administration of laughing gas.

THE MARINE COURT.

Hon. George Shea, Chief Justice of the Marine Court, has submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, by its invitation, the draft of a bill for the reorganization of that tribunal, and which, it is understood, meets the views of the Bar Association and the Legislature, as to all needed reformation in that Court.

OIL FREIGHTS.

A Committee of oil producers and refiners of Western Pennsylvania, yesterday had an interview with the Erie Railroad management and Thomas A. Scott. They obtained a suspension of the exorbitant rates of freight for one week, and a promise of their equitable revision. The Committee will visit this city to confer with various railroads upon contracts made with the Southern Improvement Company.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

Paul Weinburg, a Swede, aged 29 years, has been missing from his home, No. 76 Bener street, since last Saturday. It is feared that he has met with foul play.

—A number of fellows, while drinking in P. Smith's saloon, on Meagher street, at 11 o'clock last evening, got up a lively row, during the course of which Peter Slider and George Kustedons were stabbed slightly in several places by, as it is alleged, a couple of brothers named O'Brien. The wounded men received proper medical attendance, and the alleged stabbers were arrested by Sergeant Terrence O'Donnell, of the Twelfth Street Police Station.

THE INCOME TAX.

Returns to be Hereafter Made in Detail.

The Assessors of Internal Revenue are now sending out blanks upon which the returns of income tax for 1871 are to be made. Heretofore persons liable to taxation have made out their return in general terms, but under a decision of Commissioner Pleasanton the Assessors now require every person to make a return of income and expenses in detail. We annex the form of return which is now to be made and filed, for the convenience of those who are fortunate enough to fall under the tax-gatherer's notice. It is thought that under the new rule the amount of revenues collected will be greatly augmented:

1. Gross profits of any trade, business, or vocation, from which income is actually derived, or any interest therein, wherever carried on.
2. From the payment of debts in a former year considered lost, and which have not paid a previous income tax.
3. From rents.
4. From farming operations. Sale prices of live stock sold. Sale price of agricultural products sold.
5. From profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since Dec. 31, 1868.
6. From interest or coupons paid on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance company, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slack-water company; or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slack-water company.
7. From undivided profits of companies above mentioned.
8. From dividends of any incorporated Company other than those mentioned in paragraph 6.
9. From undivided gains and profits of any partnership or incorporated Company other than those mentioned in paragraph 6.
10. From interest on notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States.
11. From interest on notes, bonds, mortgages, or securities other than those enumerated above, whether paid or not, if good and collectible.
12. From salary, pay, or wages.
13. From profits on sales of gold or stocks, whenever purchased.
14. From military or naval pensions.
15. Wages of minor children received.
16. From all sources not above enumerated.

Gross income.

DEDUCTIONS.

1. Exempt by law, $2,000.
2. National, State, County, and municipal taxes paid within the year.
3. Losses actually sustained during the year from fires, floods, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits.
4. Losses on sales of real estate purchased since Dec. 31, 1868
5. Amount paid for rent or hired labor to cultivate land, or to conduct any other business, from which income is derived.
6. Amount actually paid as the purchase price of live stock sold within the year.
7. Amount actually paid during the year for rent of homestead.
8. Amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, excluding pavements for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments.
9. Interest actually paid within the year not deducted in any previous income return.
10. Interest or dividends from corporations enumerated above in paragraph 6, or undivided profits of said companies from which a tax has been withheld.
11. From military and naval pensions.
12. Debts ascertained within the year to be worthless, and not elsewhere deducted in this or any previous return, and excluding all estimated depreciation of value.

Taxable income.

Amount of tax at 2½ per cent.

Those whose incomes do not exceed $2,000 a year, would do well to bear in mind that the consciousness of that fact does not exempt them from certifying to their incomes for the past year. They are by law compelled to testify to the fact for the guidance of the Assessors in a thorough performance of the duties of their trust.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The Regular Conclave of Gourgas Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix, will be held at the Hall of Home Lodge, cor. of Cottage Grove av. and Twenty-third st., this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work. The annual dues of members are now due, and can be paid at 98 Market st. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 288 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

J. N. SMART & CO., 216 MONROE-ST.,

Agents for sale of ST. LOUIS PRESSED BRICK. These Front Brick equal the best Philadelphia or Baltimore, and sell at much lower prices. Will sell either for present or future delivery.

BRICK.

50,000 fine hard white brick. One lot red brick in city at a bargain. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

WANTED.

To Country Bankers.

A man of large experience, who has for years been connected with prominent banks in Chicago and other cities, would, on account of his family, like a position as cashier or manager of a bank, in a healthy, pleasant city. Speaks different languages, and can furnish the best of references as to capability and integrity. Address V, Union National Bank, Chicago.

Dock Wanted

For lumber yard on North Branch, south of Chicago-av. Address GEO. R. THORNE, 63 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS

Closing Out at Cost.

132 WEST LAKE-ST., in rear.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

HATS!

FASHIONABLE, STYLISH, LIGHT, DURABLE.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 WABASH-AV.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,

Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities, we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to our numbers temporarily, 185 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and VanBuren-sts.

DRY GOODS.

PIERCE & SILVEY

Will open, in a few days, in the premises lately occupied by HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,

944 STATE-ST.,

An entirely NEW and WELL-SELECTED stock of

FANCY GOODS

AND

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,

Together with a choice stock of

MILLINERY,

Under the management of

Mrs. K GARRET STARRING.

Mr. PIERCE would also take this opportunity of stating to his friends that his long experience as buyer for the firms of F. N. Hamlin & Co., and Hamlin, Hale & Co., has enabled him to make his purchases in New York with strict economy, and with a thorough knowledge of their wants.

ELEVATORS.

WATER BALANCE ELEVATOR.

SAFETY, SIMPLICITY, SPEED, ECONOMY.

The modern Steam Elevator would be universally adopted, both for freight and passenger uses, if it did not cost so much to run it. Everyone can now have the luxury of an Elevator without the large running expenses. By using water to overbalance the load, we reduce the cost of operation more than one-half. A working model may be seen at our office. Descriptive circular sent to any address.

WM. E. HALE & CO., Manufacturers, Southeast cor. State and Washington-sts., Chicago.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Corner Market and Washington-sts.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND Tailors' Trimmings.

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices.

INSURANCE.

STATE Insurance Company, OF MISSOURI.

ORGANIZED - - - - 1865.

Assets, - $714,085.14

EASTERN Insurance Company, OF BANGOR, ME.

Assets, - $391,027.18

Policies issued on Buildings, Dwellings, Grain, Merchandise, Manufacturing and other desirable risks, at fair rates.

THOMAS W. BLAYNEY, AGENT, 43 West Washington-st.

After 1st May, Bryan Block, 166 LaSalle-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harmon-court, lot 40x181. House of brick, two stories high, containing 16 rooms. The first floor could, at small expense, be made into eligible stores. The second story is well adapted for offices. Frame barn on rear of lot. Would rent for five years with renewal on an appraisal. Inquire on the premises.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av., CORNER VAN BUREN ST.,

Invite the attention of buyers to the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

Ever offered in Chicago.

We continue to manufacture our CELEBRATED CUSTOM WORK!

All omnibuses to and from the West Side pass our door.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

C. H. FARGO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS OF

Boots & Shoes,

575 STATE-ST.,

NEAR TWELFTH-ST.

Stock large and complete. The very lowest prices always made.

Will remove about April 15, to new building, southwest corner Market and Madison.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

119 Summer-st., Boston,

HAVE A FULL LINE OF SAMPLES AT

266 West Madison-st., Chicago,

10 PER CENT LOWER

THAN ANY WESTERN HOUSE.

Are closing out our entire Chicago stock

AT COST.

M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

69 and 71 Wabash-av.,

One door south of Randolph-st.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF The Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

Agency removed to corner State and Madison sts. March 18, 1872. O. CRONKHITE, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FRUITS!

300 boxes ORANGES.

100 boxes LEMONS.

20 casks COCOA NUTS.

Just received, with a full stock of Fancy Groceries for sale low to the Trade. I. N. FRANCIS, 66 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

MAPLEWOOD

Lots for sale at Maplewood, adjoining old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars. Commutation fare, 6 3-4 cents. Artesian well on the property, flowing 350 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvement. A. H. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

HURRY UP!

Parties wishing those cheap lots on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, on Jackson, Van Buren and California-sts., will please make their selections, as they are being rapidly taken.

WM. H. WOOD, JAMES COUCH,
F. A. STEVENS, IRA COUCH.
Principal office 285 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOND AND BLOTTING PAPER

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying a note given by us to one C. A. Gunn, for the amount of two thousand dollars, as the same has been paid in full. CHAPIN & GORE.

Sheffield Nursery.

In addition to our usual large stock of Trees and Plants, we have 4,000 Evergreens, 4 to 10 feet high, that must be sold to clear the ground. M. LEWIS, Proprietor.

Fire-Proof Safes

On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES, without interest. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 238 Michigan-av.

To Those About to Build.

Use up your debris by Colonel Derrom's Patent. Save time and money. Sample blocks shown and information furnished at the office of DERROM BUILDING CO., cor. North Clark and Erie sts.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership as Real Estate and Loan Agents. Office at 330 Wabash-av.

FRED. L. FAKE.
March 14, 1872. GEORGE K. CLARK.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by limitation, Mr. Whipple retiring. All business of the firm will be settled by A. S. ESMAY only. A. S. ESMAY, C. H. WHIPPLE.

A. S. ESMAY

Continues, as for five years past, manufacturing MATTRESSES and BEDDING, and dealing in

Feathers, Spring Beds, Cots, &c.

217 WEST MADISON-ST.,

[Under Clothing House], before fire at 122 East Monroe-st.

Chicago, March 20, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open on Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois State Assembly.

Passage of the Burnt Records and Congressional Apportionment Bills in the Senate.

Final Passage of the Tax Collection Bill in the House.

Revenue----Fees and Salaries---Eminent Domain.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—So soon as the Senate amendments to the House amendments to the Senate bill for the collection of taxes in cities got to the House, that body concurred without a word of debate, and now nothing is required but the signature of the Governor to make it a law, and to enable the sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes in Chicago and other cities.

WORK REMAINING.

With the passage of this bill and of the Congressional apportionment, the pressure for legislation is greatly relieved. If only the eminent domain, fees and salaries, and revenue were out of the way, the General Assembly would not be long in session. Of these three subjects the first is now in the Senate, where various amendments have been proposed to the House substitute, but have not been acted on. The second is in the House, the question being on concurring in the Senate amendments, which should be done to-morrow, and probably without difficulty, except as far as concerns one changing the pay of State officers. The Revenue bill is the special order in the House for to-morrow; the question being whether the House bill, with two or three changes, one of them rather unconstitutional, shall pass. If it does, the Senate will then have to consider it.

BURNT RECORDS BILL.

The Senate also passed the County Records bill, after a brief explanatory speech by Jewett. There was no special opposition to it, and those who did not like its provisions seemed to think it the best that could be procured, and therefore voted for it, feeling, as Mr. Jewett stated, that if it proved mischievous in its effect it could be modified by the next General Assembly. Before that time no great evil, he thought, could result from it.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House was so full to-day that all bills on a third reading were taken up, and very little else was done. Many of these were part of the revision of the statutes, and were put through without discussion. Of the others, only one gave rise to much debate, that being the one allowing transfer from one road to another of subscriptions of stock voted prior to the adoption of the present Constitution. Its friends urged its passage, since it would result in the building of new roads and opening of lands to market. It was opposed on the ground of its very questionable constitutionality, and was defeated partly on that ground, and partly from the objection to anything savoring of aid to railroads, some of them having had enough of that. Even had it passed the House it would be very hard for such a bill to get past the Senate and Governor.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The early part of the morning's session was consumed by the debate on Merritt's bill to submit the Temperance law to the popular vote. The result was not doubtful from the beginning, and no one expected the passage of the bill, but it allowed some of the members to get their records correct; it enabled Mr. Cloud, of Morgan, to make an excellent speech; it enabled Mr. Haines to express his detestation of tobacco and tobacconists, and Mr. Merritt to quote Jeremiah in favor of intoxication as an offset to Moses, who had been quoted by Mr. Cloud on the other side. It was concluded by laying the bill on the table by 94 to 30.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT BILL came up in the Senate as a special order, and was at first defeated, all the Democrats and some of the Republicans voting against it. Then it was reconsidered and tried over again, and just barely passed. All the Republicans changed, except Boyd and Kerr, and it stood at 25 votes. Then Anderson changed, hating to see the bill defeated, and it passed the Senate as it did the House, by Democratic aid. Had it not been for some remarks of Edsall's that the Democrats would pass the bill, if the Republicans did not, it would have received a much stronger vote from the minority party.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 20.

Met at 10 a. m.—40 members present.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Senate bill 410, for the collection of revenue and sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, was taken up.

Mr. WASHBURN moved an amendment, making the County Treasurer the collector of delinquent taxes, leaving the Sheriff to collect the taxes up to the time when the delinquent list is returned to Treasurer.

Mr. KERR explained the necessity existing as regarded the passage of the bill, and deprecated any amendment whereby the bill would go back to the House, as there was no certainty of there being an emergency quorum present after the present week.

Mr. ALEXANDER favored the amendment. There was evidently a Constitutional hitch as regarded the Sheriff making returns to himself.

Mr. JEWETT was of the opinion that much of the opposition was prejudice and not well founded. He defended the bill as against Constitutional objections.

Mr. EDDY remarked that if it were a matter of taste the amendment of Mr. Washburn would be prefered by him, but as far as Constitutional objections were concerned he could see none. There was a pressing necessity for the bill, and he hoped for its immediate passage.

Mr. HOLCOMB favored the amendment. It was not too late to send amendments to the House, as no conference had as yet been proposed. It was time for the Senate to surrender its convictions when the House refused finally to concur.

Mr. WASHBURN defended his amendment on Constitutional grounds. The bill at best was of doubtful Constitutionality.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 22.

The House amendments were concurred in—yeas, 34; nays, 4.

Messrs. Alexander, Bowman, Holcomb, and Washburn voting "No" Mr. Wilkinson voted "No" on first call, but changed his vote, making the requisite number.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT bill came up upon a third reading, and was lost, without debate—yeas, 23; nays, 15.

Mr. EDSALL entered a motion to reconsider, which was taken up instanter.

Mr. MCNULTA moved to recommit. Lost.

A vote was again taken, and resulted—yeas, 26; nays, 12—as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander,	Edsall,	Pierce,
Anderson,	Flagg,	Reddick,
Bangs,	Fuller,	Senter,
Bishop,	Hampton,	Strevell,
Carter,	Hunter,	Vaughan,
Daggett,	Jewett,	Whiting,
Dore,	Langley,	Wilkinson,
Early,	McNulta,	Woodard,
Eddy,	Nicholson,	

NAYS.

Bowman,	Holcomb,	Solomon,
Boyd,	Kerr,	Starne,
Bush,	Landrigan,	Washburn,
Harlan,	Richardson,	Williams.

Mr. Anderson changed his vote at the last moment, and saved the bill.

Mr. Dore's bill, to allow life insurance companies to withdraw securities in certain cases, was passed—yeas, 33; nays, 4,—Messrs. Washburn, Solomon, Starne, and Reddick voting "no."

House bill No. 894, to provide for changing names, place of business, increasing or decreasing capital stock and Directors, and for the consolidation of companies, was passed—yeas, 35; nays, 1.

ton and Flagg, and the bill was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 13.

AMENDING TOWN CHARTERS.

Mr. FULLER, entered a motion to reconsider the Senate bill 434, to amend the town charters of towns in counties having by last Federal census a population of 21,449.

Mr. BISHOP explained the object of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURN said that he should argue the bill in the light of precedents. If the objection to the bill is that it applies to but one county, he would answer that Cook County had been designated times without number by population. If, therefore, the bill is objectionable on the ground of special legislation, then every bill relating to Cook County was open to the same objection.

Mr. FULLER said that, although he could not vote for the bill in question, he could not see why this bill should be discriminated against in the light of precedents already set. He was more and more in doubt regarding the bills already passed in general, of this character, yet based upon population. He was fearful of such bills when they should come into Court.

Mr. CARTER said he came from a county needing special legislation. Bills of necessity had been presented, and there was only one way to meet them, and that by special description.

Mr. BISHOP said that all legislation passed upon the basis of population met his approval. There was a necessity for the present bill, applied to a small town in his county, still, if Senators voted against the bill, he would understand that the votes were cast upon constitutional grounds, and that hereafter upon all bills of this character would be in consistency.

Mr. EDSALL, waiving all constitutional questions, attacked the bill upon general principles, and was of the opinion that the bill was a deliberate joke.

The bill was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 22.

Mr. BISHOP entered a motion to reconsider.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The bill to allow the City Council of Chicago to fix the pay of city officers, notwithstanding acts of the General Assembly, fixing their salary, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate bill to authorize towns to sell and convey real estate, was ordered to a third reading.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE BILL.

The bill to repeal the Liquor law until submitted to a popular vote, was taken up.

Mr. CLOUD, of Morgan, spoke in reply to the arguments made against the bill,—its tyrannical and oppressive character, its being in violation of personal freedom, etc., quoting from the Bible to show that the law was not open to the objections made to it. His speech was a long and excellent one, replying with great earnestness and ability to the opponents of the Temperance bill, and eloquently protesting against its repeal or modification.

Mr. HAINES also opposed the repeal of the bill, and only regretted that the law did not extend to tobacconists, and make them responsible for the damage done by them.

Mr. MERRITT followed in support of his bill, reviewing Mr. Cloud's remarks, and insisting on the force of the objections made to the Liquor law.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to table the bill.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 94; nays, 30, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Easter,	Olson,
Allen,	Edgcomb,	Pixley,
Armstrong,	Efner,	Powell,
Austin,	Egan,	Pritchard,
Benson,	Fleharty,	Price,
Berry,	Foss,	Remsberg,
Boyd,	Fuller,	Rives,
Brayton,	Funk,	Rodgers (Piatt),
Brown (Bond),	Galbraith,	Root,
Brown (Massac),	Gass,	Ross,
Burnside,	Goodell,	Ryan,
Campbell,	Hall,	Shaw,
Carle,	Haines,	Sheldon (Chpgn),
Carey,	Hawes,	Shelton (Warren)
Cavan,	Hay,	Sherrill,
Chandler,	Heafield,	Stillwell,
Clark (Kane),	Hildrup,	Strong,
Clark (LaSalle),	Hunter,	Sullivan,
Cloud (Macoupin),	Johnston,	Taylor,
Cloud (Morgan),	Jones (Crawford),	Townsend,
Clow,	Kenny,	Trimble,
Cofer,	Langston,	Turner,
Collins,	Massenberg,	Vennum,
Cummings,	Mason,	Waters,
Curtis,	Mayo,	Watkins,
Daniels,	McConnell,	Whitney,
Davis,	Miller (Kane),	Williams,
Detrickson,	Miller (St. Clair),	Williamson,
Dixon,	Moffitt,	Wight,
Dodge,	Morris,	Wright,
Dornblaser,	Morrison (Cook),	Mr. Speaker.
Dwight,	North,	

NAYS.

Barrett,	Lee,	Reinhardt,
Burnside,	Lemma,	Reise (Logan),
Casey (Jefferson),	McElvain,	Rice (Sangamon),
Casey (Shelby),	Merritt,	Richardson,
Cunningham,	Miller (Madison),	Roessler,
Gallagher,	Morrill,	Rowley,
Hinchcliffe,	Morrison (Monroe)	Seane,
Hundley,	Morse,	Vocke,
Jeffries,	Mussetter,	Waite,
Kagay,	Phelps,	Webb,

ABSENTEES.

Ayres,	Hickox,	Murray,
Barnes,	Humphrey,	Neece,
Barr,	Jones (Marshall)	Nelson,
Braiden,	Kelly,	Phillips,
Briscoe,	Kerrick,	Ralls,
Brooks,	King (Cook),	Reese,
Burley,	King (Jersey),	Rice (Peoria)
Caldwell,	Knoles,	Rich,
Carpenter,	Koerner,	Riggs,
Crouch,	Landrum,	Roberts,
Easley,	Latimer,	Rodgers (Madison
Elder,	Manley,	Sage,
Fouke,	McElwee,	Sanford,
Frew,	McEwen,	Short,
Gaines,	McMasters,	Smith (Ogle)
Gillham,	McMillan,	Springer,
Galloway,	Meeker,	Stewart,—52.
Herdman,	Morgan,	

CITY INCORPORATION BILL.

The special order was called up, being the City Incorporation bill. It was postponed, in order to take up bills on a third reading.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

The Senate bill for the administration of estates was passed—yeas, 108.

COUNTY COURTS.

The House bill in regard to County Courts was read.

nicipal aid to railroads, were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the former passed, the latter being recommitted for amendment as to the amount of aid. A bill was passed to facilitate the sale and drainage of swamp and overflowed lands of the State, with a special view to the cultivation of cranberries. A majority of the Committee on Lumber and Manufactures reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill authorizing the damming and booming of the Chippewa River at Eau Claire Dells. Another bill, providing how Supervisors may regulate the damming of navigable rivers, was reported back, and after a sharp contest between the friends of the Dells improvement, who desired its passage, and its enemies, was made the special order for this evening. Several local Assembly bills were passed; also one to further provide for the Normal instruction of the pupils of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. To-day a resolution was adopted that all rules interfering with the consideration and final disposition of all matters taken up for action, be suspended for the balance of the session, and all business be acted upon in order as received from the Committees, and from the Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly. Concurrence was refused in the Senate amendments to the bill exempting private property from seizure or sale for municipal debts. Senate bills were concurred in appropriating $30,000 to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and $132,000 to the Northern Hospital at Oshkosh; to amend Chapter 15, Revised Statutes, so as to authorize towns to settle their indebtedness by bonds or otherwise; to repeal Sections 71 and 97, and amend Section 91 of Chapter 152 of General Laws of 18[illegible] relative to highways and bridges. Assembly bills were passed appropriating $1,000 to the widow of John Betz, killed in firing a salute at the Capitol, and $10,000 annually to the State University. Bills were presented from Committee, appropriating $70 to C. E. Houghman for treatment of Wisconsin soldiers for disease of the eye, and $1,000 to Edward Salomon for expenses incurred on appeal in defending himself as Governor from the suit of Edward De Rucker, for false imprisonment as one of the Ozaukee anti-draft rioters.

At 11:30 a. m. the special order No. 7, the bill making liquor dealers responsible, was called, the question being on certain amendments to the Senate amendment proposed by the Select Committee, to which the bill was referred. An amendment to the Senate substitute for Section 4 of bill was agreed to, that the punishment of drunkenness should be for the first offence imprisonment for from 1 to 5 days; second, from 5 to 10 days, third, 10 to 15 days, and that minors convicted of intoxication and found not to be under proper restraint might be sent to the Industrial School till their majority, and that the amendments thus amended be concurred in. The next amendment was a proviso to the amendment exempting from the provisions of law wine made from grapes grown in this State, to the effect that if on the trial for damages it appears that the person by reason of whose acts suit for damages is brought has been drinking wine manufactured from grapes grown in this State, or other spirituous liquors, in more than one place of entertainment, on the day of intoxication complained of in the

epithets and make statements by which he doubtless hopes to convince the public he has some reason for leaving the Republican Convention other than that he was a nuisance, of which the Republican party is happily rid. As to the epithets he has seen fit to bestow upon me, I can only say that he, as every other blackguard in Kentucky, has the advantage in that department, and, while his previous history and general reputation furnish abundant material for the just application to him of almost every epithet, I cannot desire or be expected to rival him in that line. No doubt every reputable man who reads this paper will believe my statements in regard to the falsity of what Burbridge says, and will agree with me that he has sunk so low in the estimation of every honorable man, that I am to be pitied for having imposed on me the necessity of exposing his falsehoods, and for being compelled to come in as close connection with him as I do in writing this statement."

FIRES.

A Planing Mill, Bolt Factory, and Flouring Mill Burned at Rockford, Ill.—Loss, $35,000—Partial Destruction of a Hotel at Altoona, Pa.—Loss, $60,000.—An Acid Factory Burned in Louisville, Ky.—Loss, $8,000—Other Fires.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 20.—Last night at 4 o'clock a fire commenced in Wood & Campbell's planing mill, and destroyed it as well as Wilkins & Marcellus' bolt factory and Bartlett's flouring mill, with their machinery and contents. The planing and flouring mills were uninsured. The bolt factory was insured for $4,000—a third of its value. The cause is uncertain, but thought to have been the contact of an over-heated shaft with shavings. Emerson & Co.'s shaft was heated by the fire so as to disable it for a few hours. The total loss is about $35,000. Wilkins & Marcellus will have their bolt factory in full operation in two weeks.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 20.—The new extension of the Logan House, at this place, was discovered to be on fire last night about 12 o'clock, and before the flames could be extinguished the extension was burned. The fire communicated to the east wing, and the upper stories of that were also destroyed. The furniture of that portion was mostly saved. The extension, which was nearly completed, contained sixty-six rooms, but were not furnished. The large dining room, the central portion of the building, the west wing, kitchen, and engine house, are all safe, and passenger trains are dining as usual this morning. The repairs to the burned portion will be made at once. The remaining portion of the house will be open for the accommodation of guests as usual. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A fire in the New York

house, distinctly heard the screams of a suffering child, and he called for his wife, but she answered not. Mr. Smith, feeling that some terrible accident had happened, rushed hurriedly to the house, entered the door, and a terrible spectacle met his gaze. The wife, with the innocent babe in her arms, was lying with her face in the fireplace; her entire head had been burned to a crisp, and the brains were frying on the burning coals. The child's arm was burned off, and we learn that it cannot possibly recover. The feelings of the terror-stricken husband cannot be described. A few moments before he had left the lovely home circle, and that affectionate little family gathered around the peaceful hearthstone. More dead than alive, he stooped and with trembling hands lifted the charred body of his wife from the fire, uttered a smothered, helpless shriek, and fell senseless to the floor.

THE BRITISH THANKSGIVING.

Terrible Accidents—The Illuminations—Beastly Scenes—Absence of Pietism.

London (Feb. 29) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

At night when illuminations were to be seen, all felt that there would be great danger. Millions of human beings were to be poured along the two or three streets which had made preparations for such displays. Why the whole city did not illuminate it passes me to say; the illuminations were confined to the route along which the Queen had passed during the day. Fearful was the crush. At one time, when I was in the centre of it, I hardly hoped you would get any further account of Thanksgiving matters from me. Awful rumors reached me of people being trampled to death a little further on, which I could well believe. The shrieks and groans of women and children, even at the least crowded points, were deplorable. I was not astonished to read next morning that the hospitals were all filled before midnight with the crushed and killed. I suppose there never was a festive occasion which witnessed more horrible and fatal accidents than that of Tuesday. Stands fell down with hundreds crushed beneath them. Trees failed to bear the crowds on their limbs, and they were hurled to the ground. At Temple Bar the crowd moved for ten minutes over a pavement of prostrate women, unable to pause or save them. Strange to say, however, only three deaths have as yet been reported, though several are in a dying condition.

The compensation for all this was very small. Compared with the illumination of Berlin on the return of the troops from France, which I witnessed, this display was simply contemptible. It was not universal, even on the streets chosen for it, and at some points not even general. The Prince's three feathers, his portrait with that of the Princess, appeared with wearisome repetition. Then there were gas monograms, and monograms AE., VR., and VR., AE. There were many Chinese lanterns, but most of them were not lit. The finest blazes, perhaps, were furnished by two American houses—Wheeler & Wilson, the sewing-machine men, and Bowles, the banker. So far as I observed, it was at their establishment alone that the English and American flags appeared during the day in happy union. The most tasteful illuminations were along Fleet street and on the newspaper offices, those of the *Graphic*, the *Daily News*, and the *Daily Telegraph* being decidedly elegant. But the only grand effects were the lighting up of the interminable mass of human heads by Bengal lights. These, shining from the tops of huge houses, certainly produced a sublime effect, as one beheld the upturned faces of the multitude, who seemed to be in some resplendent or lurid Pandemonium. At one time, three great lime lights were burning on the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. As they shone out, the city seemed on fire. The great dome rose like a burning mountain; the flood of mingling fires swept across the city, tipping ancient towers with fire, turning spires to tongues of flame, while from beneath came the universal din and roar of admiration, like the sound of many waters.

As I went homeward on foot—cabs were not allowed along the illuminated streets—late at night, I saw enough to induce the hope that the Prince will hereafter take good care of his health, if each recovery is to be followed by a thanksgiving. About the Marble Arch the roughs had it all their own way; the police had long become powerless; it was the riot of savages. Half of the people at least were drunk, women as well as men. Hundreds of mothers had no better sense than to come out into this *melee* with babies in their arms. The fun of the tipsy men consisted in seeing if, by forming a phalanx arm in arm, they could storm a crowd of peaceful men and women, and somehow pass through it. The drunken chorus was shouted for miles. If I had not too much respect for the animals, I should say the scenes about Hyde Park were beastly. There [illegible] saying what the English rough will [illegible] under the influence of gin. Sometimes, indeed, he may be simply comical. Here, for instance, one man has made himself a caryatid for another who sits on his shoulders for five minutes and discourses to the crowd on all conceivable matters. He points some story of the utmost obscenity by rolling up his eyes with a pious grimace, crying, "Glory be to Thee, O Lord." As for any woman unfortunate enough to be passing on foot, she will need a strong protector against these screeching bands going about seeking whom they may devour, with the evident and justifiable feeling that for one night there is no law in London. Whatever may be said of monarchy, if there ever was a free man on the face of the earth it was your London rough on Tuesday. On Wednesday the *Daily News* wrote: "The value of such events as yesterday is that they give the

---

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

239, 241, 243 & 245

WEST MADISON-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and HAVE IN STOCK the first instalment of a large line of imported goods, from orders placed last summer before the late advance in Europe, comprising, among other specialties, such goods as

Black Alpacas, Japanese Silks, Table Damasks, Crashes, Towels, Fronting Linen, Linen Hdkfs., Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Hair Nets, Elastic Goods, &c.

Would particularly invite the attention of close cash buyers, also, to the following goods, which we, having taken advantage of the late advances, are at present offering less than market prices:

Brown and Bleached Cottons, Ginghams, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Wool Tweeds and Cassimeres, Fronting Linen and Crashes, Quilts, Ticking, Stripes, Denims, Hosiery, &c.

Our friends will bear in mind we have the best brand and line of BLACK ALPACAS in the city, and are selling them at old prices.

Merchants will find it to their interest to make an inspection of our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Madison-st. cars pass our doors every five minutes.

A. G. Downs & Co.,

324 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Have now on hand an unusually attractive stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Dress Goods in Japanese Silks and Poplins.
Black Silks of the best brands.
Black and Colored Cashmeres.
French Poplins in all the newest shades.
Plain and Striped Poplins in great variety.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Housekeeping Goods in Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, Pillow Case Linens, Towels and Towellings, Cotton Sheetings in all widths.
Among their Cloths and Cassimeres will be found all the latest styles.
A very full line of Embroideries and Collars always on hand.
Their stock of Shawls, Suits and Cloaks, is the finest in the city.

They would also announce to the ladies that Miss Donegan is again in connection with the cloakroom.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Silks, Laces and Embroideries.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will open on Thursday, March 21, novelties in Brocaded Gros d'Afrique Silks, Chintz Foulards, entirely new shades of Paris Silks, Black and Colored American Silks, full lines of Black and White, and Grey and Black Striped Silks, $1,00 upward, just reduced from $1.25 Also, novelties in Guipure and Cambric Bands and Insertings, Hamburg Embroideries and Rufflings; Ruffled Collars, Lace Bows and Ties, and a new line of Black Thread and Fr. Guipure Trimming Laces, Barbes, &c., all at remarkably low prices, to which they invite attention.

State and Twentieth-sts

REAL ESTATE.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

500 Wabash-av,

NORTH SIDE LOTS FOR SALE.

75x100 ft. to an alley, northeast corner of Cass and Indiana-sts; very low price.
100x100 ft, light on three sides, northeast corner Cass and Illinois; cheap.
25x100 ft on Ohio, between State and Cass.
50x100 ft. on Illinois, between Cass and Rush.
40x100 ft. on Ohio, south front, between Dearborn and State-sts.
40x100 feet on Ohio, north front, between Dearborn and State-sts.
100 feet on Dearborn by 120 feet on Ohio, with alley on south. Fine location for a good block of dwellings.
118 feet on Rush, with a south front of 150 feet on Ohio. An elegant piece of choice residence property; price low and terms easy.
80 feet on Dearborn by 100 feet on Superior. Terms to suit.
100x100 ft. corner North State and Ohio. Long time and price low.
25x120 ft. east front on North State-st, between Superior-st. and Chicago-av.
These and many other desirable lots for sale on fair terms.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
500 Wabash-av.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

DR. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss is the only Truss that will cure Rupture. In use now over 18 years, and has cured thousands of cases. These, and all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, and all Physical Deformities, made and scientifically applied by MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims in the Merchants', State, Fireman's, and Cleveland Insurance Companies, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH. Address, with full particulars, P. O. Drawer 544

CLEVELAND

Adjusted Policies bought at highest market rates, by
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
386 Wabash-av.

Republic Insurance

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

WANTED. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 E. Madison-st.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,

OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this Company. We take no other risks.

A. H. DARROW,
General Agent for Illinois, 287 Warren-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

TO LUMBERMEN.

For sale, 1 pair large horses, harness and wagon, 3 hand carts, 1 lath barrow, saws, piling bars, ratlines, &c., &c. Inquire of JAS. H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Chas. McMaster & Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. McMaster will settle the business of the late firm and continue in the general commission business.

CHAS. MCMASTER.
CHAS. WACHSMUTH.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The new and elegant brick store on State-st. near Lake-st. Can be finished in two weeks. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scribner's for April,

With its bright pictures and its charming papers, is now ready. The leading ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES are—**The Great Navy-Yard at Mare Island, the Silent College at Washington, Curiosities of Plant Life, and Hidden Treasures.** *Warner* gives another of his delightful essays, **Back-Log Studies,** "The best thing in its way any American or English magazine has had for many a day." *Dr. Tayler Lewis* tells us of **The One Human Race,** in reply to the question, "WAS ADAM THE FIRST MAN?" and *Fitzedward Hall* asks **Shall We Say, Is Being Built?** *Noah Brooks* has a valuable and timely article of interest to the Christian philanthropist, entitled, **Awakened Japan;** and *Eugene Schuyler* describes how the countrymen of THE GRAND DUKE spend EASTER at home. The poems are: **Easter,** by *Mrs. Whitney;* **The Hero of the Commune,** by *Margaret J. Preston;* etc., etc. The STORIES are entitled: **With the False Prophet,** a Mormon Wife's Story; **The Mullenville Mystery,** by *Julian Hawthorne;* **The Haunted Closet,** by *Mrs. Weiss;* **The Boy John,** by *S. C. Kendall.* In *Mrs. Oliphant's* serial, **At His Gates,** there is the thrilling episode of the Bank failure, and THE SUICIDE OF THE BANK DIRECTOR. *Dr. Holland* hits some hard blows in a talk about A Heresy of Art, Hepworth and Heterodoxy, The Illinois Temperance Law, The General and His Friends. **The Old Cabinet** is sparkling as usual, and **Home and Society** and **Culture and Progress at Home and Abroad** are unusually full, practical, and entertaining. These departments have steadily improved from the first, and will be still further improved in the May number. **The Etching** shows us Peter Green emulating the Grand Duke.

$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
654 Broadway, N. Y.

Just Issued:

Expose of Polygamy in Utah.

By Mrs. T. B. STENHOUSE, of Salt Lake City.
[Illustrated by Stephens.]

This intensely interesting book is the only revelation of

The Inner Life of the Mormons

Ever published.

12mo. 240 pages. Paper, $1. Cloth bound, $1.50. For sale by all Booksellers.

AMERICAN NEWS CO., N. Y.,
Agents for the Trade.

PAINTS AND COLORS.

Heath & Milligan,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,

Zinc and Colors,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

170 & 172

East Randolph-st.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

Fire and Burglar-Proof

SAFES,

Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.

HERRING & CO.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED.

HORSES WANTED.

The Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, desires to buy in open market, commencing immediately, 525 CAVALRY HORSES.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh, and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, and from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

A fair price will be paid for each horse according to its value.

Any number from one upward will be received, until the required number is purchased.

By authority of the Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
Dep'ty Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army,
C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

OFFICE C. Q. M. DEPT. MO.,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
March 14, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Combines the original French patents, and twelve American improvements, which have been sustained by the United States Courts, and are wholly owned by the Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.

All parties are warned against manufacturing, buying, or using Fire Extinguishers of any kind, in which water impregnated with carbonic acid gas is used as the extinguishing element, except those manufactured by our company, or others duly licensed and authorized by us, on pain of immediate prosecution for infringement.

I. H. Burch, John V. Farwell, Matthew Laflin, C. G. Hammond, B. F. Jacobs, J. B. Stillson, Directors Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.

Hon. Edmund Burke, Hon. Charles Hitchcock, David A. Burr, Keller & Blake, West & Bond, Counsel.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

EASTER FLOWERS.

If you wish to get a nice bouquet of wax flowers for Easter, please call at 123 West Washington-st.

Builders' Wood Work

Of all kinds, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Brackets, Mouldings, Base Casings, Dressed Lumber, Turning, and Packing Boxes.

DAVID GOODWILLIE,
Corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

Iron Bedsteads

At the Factory, southwest corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Dealers liberally dealt with.

Chicago Co-Operative Brick Company.

Capital, $50,000. Shares, $500.

Applications for shares in this Company must be made before the 28th of March. Prospectuses and further information can be obtained at the office, 594 Wabash-av.

W. GRAY, Sec'y.

REMOVAL.

A. J. GALLOWAY & SON have opened their new office in Rooms 11 and 12 southwest corner Madison and State-sts., where they are ready to attend to the real estate business.

FINANCIAL.

B. F. ALLEN, W. A. STEPHENS, H. BLENNERHASSETT.
DesMoines, Iowa.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 12 PINE-ST., New York.

Direct all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

Have organized a domestic banking business in New York City, with a department specially devoted to the care of OUT OF TOWN accounts, and can attend to them better than the incorporated banks of the city, which are organized more for city business.

Four per cent allowed on daily balances.

Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.

All orders to buy or sell stocks on speculation positively declined.

Can sell GOOD bonds of cities, counties, States, &c., but they must be first-class.

Every kind of legitimate banking business done.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS,	PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON,	EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT,	VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.

Price of passage in gold (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.; or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 31 West Washington-st., Chicago.

PAVING MATERIAL.

CHICAGO PAVING COMP'Y,

No. 132 West Washington-st.

This Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and is now prepared to construct SIDEWALKS, PAVEMENTS IN STREETS, ALLEYS, COURTS, CELLARS, and AREAS, with

CONCRETE PAVEMENT,

COMPOSED OF

Cuban Asphaltum

AND

Pure Crushed Rock,

Under the Van Camp Patent, making the MOST DURABLE pavement in the world, not liable to decay, and absolutely

Indestructible by Fire.

SPECIAL NOTICE.---Letters Patent for this Pavement were issued to Dr. Van Camp, of Washington City, in 1867, and this Company have purchased and is sole owner of the right for Cook County.

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and all other persons are notified that any infringement upon this Patent will be promptly prosecuted in the United States Courts.

JOHN McCAFFERY, Pres't.

Chicago, March 15, 1872

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. HOWARD & CO.

WOOL.

We have some choice lots fine and medium Foreign Wools, at prices lower than domestic.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Foot West Washington-st., Chicago.
Correspondence relating to clip of 1872 solicited.

HOVEY & CO.

RE-OPENED with a full stock of

SEEDS,

Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers, RUSTIC WORK, ETC.

17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by Mr. JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,

CAPITAL, $250,000.

THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest.
JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.

Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 3, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

Merchant Tailors.

R. W. DODD, successor to Wm Lock, 634 Wabash-av., has just received a fine stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

EDWARD EDERER,

Manufacturer of REGALIA, FLAGS, and BANNERS, and dealer in Gilt and Silver Trimmings.

205 W. Randolph-st., near Halsted.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

Class C to be drawn March 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	[illegible]
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
515 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo. Post Office Box 2446

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, under the usual condition heretofore published, will be received at this office, and also at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts named below, until 12 m., Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1872, for furnishing supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, at the following Military Posts in the Department of Texas:

Austin, Texas—200 cords of wood, 20,000 pounds of corn, 12,000 pounds of oats or barley, 51,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Bliss, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels charcoal, 155,000 pounds of corn, 75,000 pounds of oats or barley, 265,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Brown, Texas—800 cords of wood, 40,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Clark, Texas—1,210 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 725,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Concho, Texas—1,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 910,000 pounds of corn, 455,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,750,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Davis, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 746,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Duncan, Texas—860 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 310,000 pounds of corn, 155,000 pounds of oats or barley, 600,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Griffin, Texas—1,400 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,000,000 pounds of corn, 485,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,900,000 pounds of hay.
Fort McIntosh, Texas—300 cords of wood, 190,000 pounds of hay.
Fort McKavett, Texas—1,600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 605,000 pounds of corn, 310,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,265,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Quitman, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 300,000 pounds of corn, 150,000 pounds of oats or barley, 610,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Richardson, Texas—2,200 cords of wood, 2,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,820,000 pounds of corn, 910,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,500,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Stockton, Texas—860 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 385,000 pounds of corn, 195,000 pounds of oats or barley.
Ringgold Barracks, Texas—800 cords of wood, 800 bushels of charcoal, 315,000 pounds of hay.
San Antonio, Texas—2,000 cords of wood, 3,000 bushels of charcoal, 925,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Sill, Indian Territory—2,000 cords of wood, 2,865,000 pounds of corn, 1,378,000 pounds of oats or barley, 5,200,000 pounds of hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders for each post and each kind of supply.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the products of the neighboring ranches and farms, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

Office of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence,

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 8, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office, and at the office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at each of the posts named herein, until 12 o'clock m., on Thursday, April 18, 1872, for delivery at Austin, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, Griffin, McIntosh, McKavett, Quitman, Richardson, and Stockton, Texas, and Fort Sill, Indian Territory, of such quantities of Fresh Beef, Mutton, Sheep, Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Adamantine Candles, Bacon (clear sides), Soap, Salt, and Vinegar, as may be required by the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at those posts from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Bids for Fresh Beef will state the price per pound net both on the hoof and block.

Blank forms for proposals, printed conditions as to manner of delivery, payment, kind of packages, quantity of stores required, etc., will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at any of the posts named.

Samples of all articles, except meats, must accompany bids, and be so marked and referred to as to be easily identified.

By order of the Department Commander:

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Purchasing and Depot Commissary Subsistence.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb 1, 1872.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1872, for transportation of army supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, on the following routes, viz.: Routes Nos. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight. Details and requirements can be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois; the Deputy Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri; the Depot Quartermaster, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at this office. A copy of the requirements, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

To Sub-Contractors.

We are prepared to let contracts for grading on the Menominee Extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Profiles and Specifications to be seen in our office at Menominee, Michigan.

WOLF & CARPENTER, Contractors.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

H. C. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Have removed to 183 Kinzie-st., where they will remain until the completion of their new store.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The Omaha Side of the Question.

Reply of the Citizens of Omaha to the Legislature of Iowa in Relation to the Terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad.

To the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad:

The Legislature of the State of Iowa, now in session, passed a joint resolution claiming that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by reason of a certain contract lately made, had violated its charter, the law and rights of the State of Iowa, which resolution is now before your Committee for consideration.

We beg to submit to your honorable Committee all legislation that has been had, touching the subject embraced in the resolution, with dates, etc., that the rights of Nebraska, in this controversy, may be fairly considered.

By the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, (see Stat. at Large, Vol 12,) entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," the Union Pacific Railroad Company obtained its charter, and the 14th Section of that act provides, among other things, as follows:

And be it further Enacted, That the said Union Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph from a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States, upon the most direct and practicable route, to be subject to his approval, so as to form a connection with the lines of said Company at some point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude aforesaid, from the point of commencement on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as are contained in this act for the construction of the said railroad and telegraph first mentioned, etc.

You will notice that in this section the words, "the western boundary of the State of Iowa," are used in two places, and it only remains for us to satisfy you just where the western boundary of Iowa was at the date of the passage of the act to convince you what Congress meant by the expression "Western boundary."

We now call your attention to the act of Congress found in Vol. 9, Stat. at Large, page 52; said act approved Aug. 4, 1846:

An Act to define the boundaries of the State of Iowa, and to repeal so much of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, as relates to the the boundaries of Iowa.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be the boundaries of the State of Iowa, in lieu of those prescribed by the section of the act of the third of March eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An act for admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union; viz: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the DesMoines River, to a point on the said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established by the Constitution of that State, adopted June twelfth, eighteen hundred and twenty, crosses the middle of the main channel of the said DesMoines River; thence, westwardly, along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid until an extension of said line intersect the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River, to a point opposite to the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River according to Nicollet's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of 43 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude; thence east, along said parallel of 43 degrees and 30 minutes, until said parallel intersect the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, thence down to the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River, to the place of beginning.

It is certainly plain to be seen by the language of these two acts that the western boundary of the State of Iowa was in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River. Now by the terms of the first act, the President of the United States was authorized to fix the exact terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and we here refer you to the proclamation of the President, fixing the terminus, as directed by law.

The language of the act is as follows:

In pursuance of the provisions of Sec. 14, of the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, authorizing and directing the President of the United States to fix the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, from which the Union Pacific Railroad Company is by said section authorized and required to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph upon the most direct and practicable route, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, so as to form a connection with the lines of said Company at some point on the 100th meridian of longitude in said section named, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do, upon the application of the said Company, designate and establish such first-named point on the western boundary of said State of Iowa, east of and opposite to the east line of Section 10, in Township 15 north, of range 13 east of the 6th principal meridian, in the Territory of Nebraska.

Done at the City of Washington, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We maintain that the charter of the road, the act defining the boundary of the State of Iowa, and the proclamation of President Lincoln, fixed beyond cavil or controversy that the terminus of the road was in the middle of the channel of the Missouri River, "on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, opposite Section 10, in Township 15 north, range 13 east in the then Territory of Nebraska."

And we have no idea that the building of a bridge had at that time entered the mind of our great and good President.

Under and by virtue of this legislation this Company was organized, and steps immediately taken to build, construct, and complete the road according to the terms of its charter; no one intimated, or dreamed, that any serious question could or would arise as to where the terminus of the road was, but it was universally conceded by all to be in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri. Had President Lincoln supposed the Eastern terminus was to be on the soil of Iowa, he would, in his proclamation, have used language referring to the Government surveys of that State. Instead of this, he refers to the Government surveys of Nebraska. He says the point of commencement of the road was to be on the Western boundary of Iowa; that is, in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri, opposite a certain section in Nebraska.

When the Company had constructed and completed the first 40 miles of their road by the terms of its charter, as it claimed, the Company applied to the Government for its subsidy of lands and bonds, and it was refused upon the sole ground that the road did not commence at the terminus, as provided by their charter, but at a point a mile and a half, or two miles from it; and it is a fact that before the Government would grant the Company its subsidy under the act, the Company was compelled to construct and complete one and a half or two miles of the road on the Western bank of the Missouri River in Nebraska, at Section 10, as by the act required, and upon that being done the Government granted to the Railroad Company its subsidies, as provided by law; thereby giving an interpretation to the acts hereinbefore referred to, as to where the terminus of the road was.

Also, by referring to a report of the President of the road, the Hon. John A. Dix, under date April 2, 1864, to be found in executive document No. 253, he uses this language: "The eastern termination of the road having been fixed by the President of the United States in the township of which the City of Omaha is a part, directions were given to break ground on the 2d of December last. These directions were carried into execution, and the commencement of the work was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies."

At page 63 in his report, he again says: "The second line of [surveys] starts from the north line of the Congressional township in which the City of Omaha is located," meaning the township designated by President Lincoln in fixing the terminus.

This question of terminus being so perfectly clear by the intent and language of the law, and the people of Nebraska being anxious to render all aid and assistance in their power to further and promote the object of the enterprise, immediately upon the terminus of the road being settled, donated the right of way through their cities, and afterward gave to the railroad company large grants of land, city property, bonds, &c., in value, at least, to the amount of one million or more of dollars, and relying upon the good faith and honest purpose of the Government of the United States and railroad company, in making Omaha City the terminus of the road, large and heavy capitalists were induced to invest their money, and make necessary preparations to do the large business that would certainly grow up, and be the result of the location of such a gigantic corporation of this character, it being fed and fostered by all, the contemplated Eastern roads would naturally seek a connection with it.

Your honorable Committee will, no doubt, recollect, that at the time Congress granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company its charter, the constitutional question as to the right of the Government to grant a charter to construct a railroad through or into a sovereign State, was thoroughly canvassed and discussed by able debaters upon constitutional law, among whom were the Hon. Thaddeus S. Stevens, the Hon. Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, the Hon. James S. Wilson, of Iowa, and it was determined against the constitutional authority. (See Congressional Globe, 1861 and 1862, also the remarks of Senators Howard and Doolittle, to be found in Congressional Globe, 1863 and 1864, at pages 2,379 and 2,380). In conformity to that view of the case the starting point of the road was fixed on the "western boundary of Iowa," the road to begin there, and run through the Territories west, over which the Government had full and complete control.

By an act bearing date July 2, 1864 (see Stat. at Large, vol. 13, page 356), entitled "An act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph lines from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal military, and other purposes,' approved July 1, 1862.

By the ninth section of that act it is provided as follows:

That to enable any one of the said corporations (referring to the three branches or main lines of the Union Pacific Railroad), to make convenient and necessary connections with other roads, it is hereby authorized to establish and maintain all necessary ferries upon and across the Missouri River, and other rivers which the road may pass in its course; and authority is hereby given the said corporation to construct bridges over said Missouri River, and all other rivers, for the convenience of said road," etc.

You will see by an examination of this amendatory act, this language is used in the latter part of Section 12, "Said road shall be completed from or near Omaha, on the Missouri River, to the said 100th meridian of longitude," &c. Again, in the middle of Section 16, this language is used: "A continuous line from each of the several points on the Missouri River," &c. Again, in the first part of Section 17, this language is used: "And so as to connect with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha," &c. Again, in the middle of Section 18, the act recites: "By the most practicable route with the main trunk of the Union Pacific Railroad, or that part of it which runs from Omaha to the said 100th meridian," &c. The title of these acts indicates the extent of road which Congress authorized to be constructed. It is an act to aid the construction of a railroad from "the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean." And the same language is used in all of the acts. For instance, in Section 10, page 498, of the act of 1862 (12 St., 489), where provision is made for the event of failure of the Union Pacific, and for doing the work by the California Company, the language is: "The Central Pacific * * * is authorized to continue the construction of said railroad and telegraph through the Territories of the United States to the Missouri River." Section 17, page [illegible], provides for a forfeiture of all the property of the company on failure to construct the road by a certain day. In this most important provision, every word of which must have been carefully considered, the language is: "If the roads are not completed, so as to form a continuous line of railroad, ready for use, from the Missouri River to the navigable waters of the Sacramento."

So, too, in Section 19, providing for availing itself of telegraph lines already built, the Company is authorized to make arrangements for removal of such lines, "between the Missouri River and San Francisco."

No other form of expression is used in any of the Legislations of Congress tending to establish beyond a peradventure that the Union Pacific Railroad was to have its terminus on the west bank of the Missouri at Omaha; and this amendatory act corroborates and fully defines the meaning and intent of their charter, and the act of President Lincoln.

Again, by an amendatory act of Congress passed July 3, 1866, to be found in vol. 14, Statutes-at-Large, page 79, which is amendatory to the acts approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. The second section provides as follows:

That the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized to locate, construct, and continue their road from Omaha, in Nebraska Territory, westward, &c.

This amendatory act fixes it in plain unequivocal language at Omaha, in Nebraska. On this point we will say no more.

We will call your attention to an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act making a grant of land[s] to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State,' approved May fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six." Section 1 is in these words:

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, a corporation established by the laws of the State of Iowa, and to which the said State granted a portion of the land grant mentioned in the title of this act to aid in the construction of a railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs, in said State, may modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line, as shown by the map thereof now on file in the General Land Office of the United States, so as to secure a better and more expeditious line for connection with the Iowa Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad: *Provided, nevertheless,* That said new line, if located, shall, in every case, pass through the corporate limits of the cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs; and the right of way over the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to said Railroad Company for that purpose, &c.

The fourth section provides as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad Company, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Iowa and to which the said State granted a portion of the land mentioned in the title to this act, may modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line, as shown by the map thereof now on file in the General Land Office of the United States, so as to secure a better and more expeditious line to the Missouri River, and to a connection with the Iowa Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad; and for the purpose of facilitating the more immediate construction of a line of railroad across the State of Iowa, to connect with the Iowa Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, aforesaid, the said Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company is hereby authorized to connect the line by a branch with the line of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, &c.

The object and aim of this act was to give the Iowa roads the right to go beyond their then existing terminus (Council Bluffs) further west, "so as to secure a better and more expeditious line to the Missouri River, and to a connection with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and for the purpose of facilitating the more immediate construction of a line of railroad across the State of Iowa, to connect with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company aforesaid." This is the language of the act itself, showing clearly and unmistakably, that the State of Iowa desired that their several railroads should have the right to make connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Without this act their terminus would have been Council Bluffs, thus leaving a gap of several miles between their terminus and that of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Here your Committee will observe that by the act of 1864, the first right was given to these corporations to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River, to be, and become, a part and continuation of the roads.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company refused to accept the provisions of the act, for the reason that a large portion of their road had already been completed, from the terminus at said Section 10, in Nebraska, and the same had been accepted by the Government of the United States. And, to have bridged the Missouri River thereafter, which would have been a part and continuation of the road, would have been, as it were, a gratuitous act on the part of the Company, as the law distinctly provides that the Companies accepting the provisions of this act, and bridging the river, shall not receive, or be entitled to, any additional subsidy from the General Government. For good and sufficient reasons, the Railroad Company refused to avail itself of the provisions of said act; but, being fully convinced that it would be greatly to its interest, and the interests of all the railroads coming from the East, seeking a connection with it, and to the great commercial advantage of the East and West, that a bridge should be constructed across the Missouri River, for the more easy and speedy transportation of passengers and freight, Congress was importuned for a special charter for that purpose.

And, by referring to the act, you will see it was not compulsory on the Company to construct the bridge across the Missouri River, but simply giving the Company the option so to do.

The following is the act, to be found in Vol. 16, Statutes-at-Large, page 430:

"An Act to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds to construct a bridge across the Missouri River, at Omaha, and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the Missouri River, at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, the Union Pacific Railroad Company be, and it is hereby, authorized to issue such bonds and secure the same by mortgage on the bridge and approaches and appurtenances, as it may deem needful to construct and maintain its bridge over said river, and the tracks and depots required to perfect the same as now authorized by law of Congress; and said bridge may be so constructed as to provide for the passage of ordinary vehicles and travel, and said Company may levy and collect tolls and charges for the use of the same; and for the use and protection of said bridge and property, the Union Pacific Railway Company shall be empowered, governed, and limited by the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to establish them as post roads,' approved July 25, 1866, so far as the same is applicable thereto; *And provided,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to change the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad from the place where it is now fixed under existing laws, nor to release said Union Pacific Railroad Company, or its successors, from its obligation as established by existing laws: *Provided also,* That Congress shall, at all times, have power to regulate said bridge, and the rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the same, and the local travel hereinbefore provided for. And the amount of bonds herein authorized shall not exceed two and a half million dollars: *Provided,* That if said bridge shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw.

Approved Feb. 24, 1871.

You will see by the provisions of this act that the Union Pacific Railroad Company was authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River, for the purposes in the act set forth, and for the purposes therein stated the company was authorized to issue bonds to the extent of $2,500,000. But the act expressly provides that it shall be in no wise construed *so as to change the terminus* of the Union Pacific Railroad, as now fixed by law.

Now, if the terminus has not been changed, and the act so provides, then we contend that this bridge and its approaches is no part or parcel of the road built under the original charter, which was entirely constructed, completed, and accepted by the Government, and the subsidies under the act delivered to the railroad corporation before the passage of this special bridge charter.

It is a well-known fact that the bridge built across the Missouri River, under the provisions of the bridge charter, is located and constructed at least two miles from the terminus of the road.

This single circumstance demonstrates that the bridge is a structure separate from the road.

We maintain that the Bridge act is a separate and distinct act of itself passed by Congress for the mutual benefit of all these railroads, and the great commercial interests of the country, and Congress saw proper to give this franchise to the corporation known as the Union Pacific Railroad Company. And in pursuance of this and all other acts on this subject it has agreed to do its transfer business at the City of Omaha, in Nebraska.

If the Iowa roads had procured the franchise, and at their own expense built this beautiful and expensive structure, they, perhaps, would have selected the east bank of the Missouri on which to do their transfer business, as would have been their legal right; but is it possible the Iowa roads, or that State, can seek, through Congress, to force a corporation entirely independent of them to go over into Iowa against its will and interest and in direct violation of all existing laws and the contract with the City of Omaha, and against the interests of the State of Nebraska, from whom it has received, for the location of the bridge, &c., over one million of dollars. We think not.

To more perfectly convince your Honorable Committee that this Bridge act is entirely separate and distinct, without any connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, chartered by the act of 1862, and the amendatory acts of 1864 and 1866, we call your attention to the fact that, under those acts, the railroad company completed and finished its entire line of road from its terminus, at Omaha, to a connection with the Central Pacific, in the Territory of Utah, and the road was accepted by the Government, and the entire business between the Government and the railroad company was at an end and completely closed, by the 1st of June, 1869, and you will see that this special Bridge act was not passed authorizing the bridge to be built until Feb. 24, 1871, almost two years thereafter. Now will it be contended that this act has any connection with the first three hereinbefore recited? We think you will not so find.

RECAPITULATION.

1. We insist, by the act of 1862, granting the charter, and the proclamation of President Lincoln, the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad was in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River.

2. By the Amendatory act of 1864 the company was authorized to commence the construction of its road on the west bank of the Missouri River.

3. That, as shown by the report of Hon. J. A. Dix, the company did commence on Section 10, in the Congressional township at Omaha, named in the President's proclamation.

4. That the Government of the United States recognized that as the initial point, and received and accepted from the company the road, and gave it its subsidy.

5. By the act of 1866 the company, in the express terms of the act, was authorized and directed to construct the road from Omaha, running west from the one-hundredth meridian.

6. That this was all the legislation had by Congress, on the subject, (except giving the Iowa roads the right to extend their lines so as to form a connection with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad,) until the entire line of the road had been built, completed, and accepted by the Government. And that the company refused to build a bridge across the Missouri River, under the act of 1864.

7. That about two years after the completion of the road Congress, for the mutual benefit of the several railroads coming into or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, and for the great commercial advantage of the country, passed, on the 24th of February, 1871, a special act, authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company to bridge the Missouri River, issue bonds, levy and collect tolls, etc.

8. That the company which got the franchise and which actually built the bridge had the legal right to say that the company will do its transfer business in the City of Omaha, which it has done.

9. That the Company has made a solemn contract with the City of Omaha and County of Douglas for a large consideration, by it received, that it will do so, and the Company had the legal right to make the contract and that Congress will take no action to interfere with or do anything to impair the obligation thereof.

10. That the Bridge act is independent, separate, and distinct from the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866, and has no connection therewith, and the bridge now built by the company is two miles below the initial point of the Union Pacific Railroad, as fixed by law.

11. If Council Bluffs claims to have and has any contract from the railroad company, by which it agreed to make the terminus of the road upon the east bank of said river, and do its transfer business thereat, we contend it was made in the year 1868 and was in direct violation of the act of Congress, the Proclamation of the President, and therefore null and void.

12. If there are any grievances to be settled between these two rival cities, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha City, Nebraska, growing out of the bridging of the Missouri and the making of contracts by said company, touching the business of the road, the courts alone can remedy those grievances, not Congress.

JOHN J. REDICK,
ST. A. D. BALCOMBE,
A. KOUNTZE,
Committee in behalf of Omaha.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men and Three Children Killed, and Several Persons Badly Injured—A Ton of Boiler Iron Blown Five Squares.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 19.

A most shocking catastrophe occurred in the northwestern part of the city yesterday afternoon. About half-past 2 o'clock the steam apparatus at Woods & Conahan's soap and candle factory, on Central avenue, opposite Poplar street, exploded, and, by a strange and unaccountable freak of the mysterious power, death in its most hideous aspect made its way into two remote communities. As to the cause of the terrible accident, ever busy, and inventive conjecture suggests many plausible theories; but, as usual in such cases, ascertained facts are few and far from satisfactory. All that can be positively stated on this head is, that the requirements of the rendering process in operation at Messrs. Woods & Conahan's factory necessitate the carrying of an extraordinary pressure of steam; that the exploded boilers present noticeable defects, and that the persons who had charge of them at the time of the accident were not attending strictly to their duty.

The factory of Messrs. Woods & Conahan is quite an extensive establishment. It fronts, some 80 or 90 feet on Central avenue, and extends back to Providence alley, a distance of about 70 feet. The exploded boilers were on the southern side of a square court in the centre of the building, surrounded by huge tanks of wood and metal, intricately connected by a great variety of machinery. The boilers were 24-inch cylinders, 30 feet long, and placed horizontally together. At the time of the accident the "tankmen" were engaged in "blowing out," as they term it, a quantity of fat from an enormous iron tank into a wooden receptacle in which it was intended to cool. This "blowing out" is accomplished by shutting off all the cocks of the iron tank, except that of the feed-pipe, and applying a strong pressure of steam from the boilers for the purpose of forcing the fat out. While this was being done an engineer of the works, a German, about 35 years of age, named Barney Ostholthoff, his fireman and tankman, a man about the same age, named George Herlinger, and a man by the name of Jacob Unkrich, who attended a set of furnaces and tanks a short distance from the boilers, were engaged in conversation some ten or twelve feet immediately back of the boilers. Herlinger was sitting on a bench a little out of range with the boilers; Ostholthoff and Unkrich were standing in a direct line with them, close together, and forming a triangle with their fellow-workman. The explosion took place with a thunderous report, and the entire interior of the establishment was converted into a chaos of timbers, tanks, and machinery. So powerful was the shock that all the buildings of the square quivered as if shaken by an earthquake, and a crowd of workmen on the roof of the northern wing of the building were raised several feet into the air. Mr. G. C. Forsinger, the foreman of the workmen,—builders engaged in repairing the roof,—says he was thrown eight or ten feet, and only saved himself from a terrible fall by clutching the ledge of the roof as he descended.

The report of the convulsion was heard a distance of nearly a mile. One of the boilers was projected to the rear of the building, and in a slanting direction upward. Its course was the track of death. Directly back of it were the three men in conversation. Two of them it struck and hurled as if they had been shot from the mouth of a cannon, flinging one upon a heap of coals half way across the yard, with his head horribly mangled and scarcely a whole bone in his body, and the other through the little open shed under which they had been standing to the fence beyond, whence his inanimate body rebounded to the ground, a hideous and unrecognizable mass of quivering flesh. The former was Ostholthoff; the latter Unkrich. The fate of both was terrible, but the death of the latter was horrible. He was literally *spattered* about the place. Pieces of his skull were found in several places. Clots of brain and bloody masses of his hair were dangling from the broken timbers through which he had been blown; and on the fence which stopped his poor body was a great greasy purple daub to mark where he struck. His limbs were all broken, seemingly into small jointures in the flesh, and some of them were blown away altogether. He was a dreadful, sickening sight as he lay there, with the hot bricks of the ruined fence licking in his blood as it flowed upon them. Few cared to go to that part of the yard with unaverted eyes, until the ghastly heap was hidden beneath a rude covering. It must have been an easy death with all its horrible attendants. Neither of the unfortunate men could have known the most transient pain. They were dead as soon as they were struck by the terrible mass of iron.

Strange to relate, the third man of the group, Herlinger, was but slightly injured. The boiler went whizzing by him like an enormous canon ball, as he describes it, splashing hot water in his face, and showering bricks and particles of iron upon him, but it did not strike him, nor did the bricks and iron do him any significant hurt. His face was badly scalded on one side, but that injury is, he considers, next to none at all. The boiler, after crashing through the shed and destroying the two men, as we have described, continued on its course, throwing down a brick fence, some two feet thick, in a confused pile, and, even after passing this impediment, going across the alley. There the force that had sent it so far was expended, and it fell upon the sidewalk in front of a tan-yard. It had gone a distance of over sixty feet.

The other boiler had a most extraordinary career. The explosion tore it in two, and threw one piece, about eight feet in length, straight up two or three hundred feet, whence it descended to bury itself lengthwise in the ground but a few feet from where it started, while the other piece, some twenty-two feet long and weighing nearly 3,000 pounds, shot up like an arrow and sped through the air at an elevation that, to the eye of those who observed its passage, reduced it to a mere speck in the sky, the amazing distance of *five squares, or in the neighborhood of 1,600 feet*. Its course was a slight deflection from westwardly; and it struck the earth with a resounding crash on Baymiller street, a short distance above Olive street, tearing a great hole in the street, and scattering bowlders, bricks, and dust in all directions. A piece about four feet long was broken off by the shock, and the larger portion bounded lengthwise to the west sidewalk against a long row of brick dwellings, shivering the iron fence into atoms, crushing stone steps and pavements into pebbles, and shattering the window-panes of nearly all the houses in the neighborhood. Its descent was not less deadly than the projection of its fellow. There were three little girls, all of the interesting age of five years, skipping a rope in front of one of the houses, and as the enormous mass of metal bounded from the street toward the buildings it struck all three of them, crushing their skulls, and flinging them violently to the ground. Two of them fell with their bodies across the sidewalk, and their heads toward the houses; the other fell at right angles with them, so that when the cruel instrument of death bounded back from the stone steps against which it struck, it fell upon her so as to hide her completely. It did not reach her playmates, but one of them was already dead and other so terribly mangled as to be beyond all human succor.

The neighbors thought from the terrible crash that a house had fallen down, and, rushing into the street, were astounded to learn the real nature of the disaster. Half a dozen men, on being apprised by the hysterical female occupants of the row that there was a child under the boiler, hastened to procure a lot of scantling as levers and pry it off. The poor child was crushed and mangled beyond recognition. Her little fingers were still around the rope which she had been turning, and with her disengaged hand she seemed still reaching out for her playmates. The two children were probably killed by the boiler as it bounded from the street, and instantly. Their taking-off was as if they had been transfixed by a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky.

The names of the children were Cora Kohl, Emma Forbus, and Alice Thornton. Two of them—Alice and Emma—lived in the row of buildings in front of which the boiler fell; the other, Cora, lived on Baymiller street, above Poplar. It was Alice who was crushed by the boiler. She had just been dressed to come down town, and was playing on the sidewalk until her mother came to take her. Little Emma had all the medical attention that could be given her, but her case was considered hopeless from the first. And it was not believed that she would live through the night.

The extraordinary character of the accident kept the large crowd that gathered around the houses of mourning for hours. The mechanics who came made minute examination of the several pieces of boiler, and criticised them very severely. From the men who were first on the spot it was ascertained that when they attempted to move it by hand it was so hot that they could not touch it. That was considered a bad indication. Then the large piece of boiler was found to be very thin, and much corroded in places, and at one end of it—the end corresponding with that of the sunken piece at the factory—was found a fissure which looked as if it had been there for some time, and only extended by the explosion. In fact, it was generally believed that the boiler gave way at this identical point.

The Riverside Hotel.

The new lessees of the Riverside Hotel, Messrs. Meserve & Clark, are making every preparation for a busy summer. There is no more delightful home for the guest or the traveller than Riverside Hotel offers, with twelve daily trains to the city, and a park surrounding that has no superior on this continent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20.

There were no very important features in the money market to-day. In New York the prospect is that the loan market will continue stringent for some time yet. In this market it also seems probable that the supply of loanable funds will gradually diminish for a month yet.

New York exchange has got up to 50 cents per $1,000 premium for sales between banks, in both Cincinnati and St. Louis. In this market it is quoted yet at par for sales between banks, but the increasing demand will doubtless increase the price. The general rise in the price in this part of the country shows the tendency of funds to move toward New York.

"COOL."

The projectors of the proposed $20,000,000 bank in New York say that Mr. Freeman Clarke has *consented* to take the Presidency of that institution. Mr. E. B. Judson has *consented* to take the Vice Presidency, and Mr. Henry H. Martin has *consented* to accept the situation of Cashier. Seeing that the projectors of this scheme propose in their circular, to make this institution combine the general interests of the National Banks throughout the country, it is rather a cool proceeding for a dozen or so gentlemen to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, select all the officers of the proposed "Central Redemption Bank," and then ask the National Banks throughout the country to take stock in their scheme without any voice in the election of its officers. It looks like what is called a "put up job."

In the circular is a list of the names of over sixty prominent business men in all parts of the country, whom, says the circular, were "named," and "are requested," to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the big bank. Were these gentlemen present at the meeting at the St. Nicholas, or have they in any way given their endorsement to the scheme by signing their names to any document for that purpose? If so, who is the gentleman from Chicago who signs his name as Charles V. Farwell? Everybody in Chicago is well acquainted with the name of one of our most prominent merchants, Mr. John V. Farwell, and also with that of our Congressman from this district, Mr. Charles B. Farwell, but who is Charles V. Farwell, of Chicago? Is it possible that the projectors of the big bank scheme had so little correspondence with either of these gentlemen as not to know their names? or did they wish to so concentrate the influence and reputation of both as to induce them to amalgamate their names, and if so, is it on this principle that they also propose to amalgamate and consolidate, and concentrate, the names, the money, and the influence of all the banks and bankers in the country?

BIG BANKS VS. LITTLE ONES.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (money article) argues at considerable length that the true policy under the banking system now in vogue would seem to be to have the smallest guarantee capital that would give due credit and respectability to the concern, and thus secure depositors, and to make money by the use of capital otherwise obtained. Thus, if the bank only employed its own capital in legitimate discounts, a small concern, with a capital say of $200,000, could not possibly make its expenses. The total interest it could charge on its money would be $14,000 per annum, and its expenses would be twice that sum. It must have, say, a capital of half a million to earn interest enough to pay its expenses; but if it then had a million of capital, and kept it all employed at full rates, as these expenses would not thereby be much increased it could make 3½ per cent on the whole stock. If it had three and a half millions capital, all employed at 7 per cent, and did not increase its expenses, then it could divide 6 per cent on all its stock, as 1 per cent would pay the cost of the establishment; and the larger its capital, if it were all profitably used, the larger the *pro rata* dividend. But the business is now done after a different fashion. A bank has a subscribed capital of say $200,000; it attracts deposits of say $800,000; it will then have a million of cash to loan or use, all the profit of which is to be divided among the holders of $200,000 stock. If it pay interest to some depositors, in order to attract a portion of this money, the rate will be only 3 or 4 per cent, which it will use at a higher rate. The stockholders would not be satisfied with a dividend that would be ample pay to attract deposits, so that with a small guarantee capital it may have the use of a large fund and earn a liberal dividend for its stockholders.

The position taken by the *Journal of Commerce* on this question is undoubtedly correct as regards the profits of banking. It may not be the safest system, but men go into banking business as they do into any other; for profits, and the fact is unquestionable that banks with small capitals generally pay the largest dividends on their stocks. Those who are acquainted with the capitals and business of banks in Chicago are well aware of this truth, without giving any of the instances that are well known; banks with small capitals do business, to a great extent, on other people's money, for which they pay little or no interest. Banks with large capitals have to do it on their own.

THE NEW SHORT LINE RAILROAD

to the East, through Canada, is made up of the Canada Southern from Buffalo to Amherstburg, and the *Chicago* & Canada Southern from Trenton, on the Detroit River, through Michigan and Indiana, to this city. Last week we printed the names of the President (Mr. Milton Courtright) and eighteen of the principal stockholders and promoters of the Canada Southern, showing that ten out of the eighteen were Directors in either the Rock Island or the Northwestern. The names of the officers and Directors of the *Chicago* & Canada Southern, which we believe have never been published, we give below:

President, J. W. Converse, Boston; *Vice President*, George Goss, Chicago; *Treasurer*, Chester Warner, Chicago; *Secretary*, Fred. H. May, Chicago; *Directors*, James W. Converse, Boston; George Goss, Chicago; Chester Warner, Chicago; Ransom Gardner, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Milton Courtright, Erie, Pa.; William T. Scott, Erie, Pa.; Sidney Dillon, New York; Kenyon Cox, New York. *Attorney*, George C. Campbell, Chicago.

THE LATEST CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation just effected between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the Central, of New Jersey, and the enormous aggregate of capital stock and bonds piled up on the consolidated road, show the tendency of railroad management at the present time. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western owns 115 miles of road, and leases and operates 327 miles more. Its capital stock is $18,808,500, and its funded debt is $5,958,000. The Central, of New Jersey, owns 74 miles of road, and leases and operates 23 miles more. Its capital stock is $15,000,000, and its funded debt is $3,231,000. The consolidated Companies will own 191 miles of road, and will operate, under leases, 350 miles more. The total amount of the stock and debts are at the rate of $219,842 per mile of the road owned by the Company. Both of these Companies, however, have acquired large and valuable interests aside from their railroads. The Delaware & Lackawanna Company is engaged extensively in mining and selling coal, and look mainly to that for their profits. The Central, also, has lands and docks, and other interests. The tendency of railroad management in the Eastern States seems to be to make the railroads themselves only the means of securing large profits for other enterprises in which the stockholders may engage.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Gold dull at 110⅛@110¼. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent in gold for carrying. Clearings about $59,000,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

In the stock market the only activity was in Erie and Union Pacific. The former opened at 49¼, fell to 48, advanced to 50¼, and closed at 50⅜. Orders per cable were comparatively light. The quotations in London were 43 for stamped and 41½ for unstamped certificates. Union Pacific advanced to 38⅞ on a large business, including considerable for Amsterdam account; 10,000 shares of Hannibal & St. Joseph were sold to-day by order of the President of the road, being a portion of the $50,000 authorized to be issued by the Directors Feb. 12. The first lot sold at 41c, and then the price advanced to 41½c, after which there was a decline to 41c, and the closing sale was at 41½c. Late in the afternoon the old stock advanced to 44½c.

The interest on the second $20,000,000 of 5-20 bonds called in for this month ceased to-day. The payments on this account were $1,470,000, and were chiefly to German bankers.

Money active and stringent during most of the day at 7 gold to 1-16. It closed easy at 6@7.

Southern securities steady.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¼	Coups, '67	112⅝
Coups, '62	111¼	Coups, '68	112⅜
Coups, '64	111¾	10-40's	108
Coups, '65	112¼	Currency 6's	115
Coups, '65, new	110⅛		

State Bonds:

Missouris	95¾	Old Virginias	54¼
Old Tennessees	67	Old North Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	67¼	New N. Carolinas	23¼
New Virginias	58		

Stocks closed:

Canton	92	New Jersey Central	112
Western Union Tel	70½	St. Paul	59
Quicksilver	35½	St. Paul preferred	79¼
Adams Express	97	Wabash	75¾
Wells & Fargo Ex	75	Wabash preferred	88
American Express	72	Fort Wayne, ex div	96⅝
United States Ex	72¼	Terre Haute	27
Pacific Mail	61	Terre Haute pref	64
New York Central	94	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	89½	Chi & Alton pref	120
Erie	50⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅞
Erie preferred	78	Cin, Col, & Cleve	88
Harlem	110	Chicago, Bur. & Q	135
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	93
Reading	113	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	78½	Union Pacific Bonds	91¼
Northwestern pref	92½	Cen. Pacific Bonds	102
Rock Island	113¼	Del., Lack. & W	110⅜

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,126	3,554	3,136	3,946
Wheat, bu	2,452	9,600	1,437	6,653
Corn, bu	31,100	25,775	9,054	44,909
Oats, bu	12,510	5,500	2,508	695
Rye, bu	700	725	855	....
Barley, bu	5,520	1,850	8,588	1,840
Grass seed, lbs	168,450	113,748	67,449	18,925
Flax seed, lbs	....	7,524	21,460	....
Broom corn, lbs	2,465	55,807	12,310	1,0[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	189,220	72,820	581,326	440,122
Beef, brls	....	34	66	65
Pork, brls	844	604	201	319
Lard, lbs	14,490	46,705	226,267	92,600
Tallow, lbs	22,8[illegible]	13,837	....	....
Butter, lbs	23,350	26,272	11,100	15,040
D. hogs, No.	123	45	385	....
Live hogs, No.	6,869	7,349	4,371	453
Cattle, No.	2,024	2,[illegible]84	1,622	1,836
Sheep, No.	1,929	2,635	320	1,720
Hides, lbs	124,658	87,184	61,500	5,201
Highwines, brls	388	278	....	431
Wool, lbs	3,800	12,830	....	10,350
Potatoes, bu	1,250	2,230	....	346
Lumber, m	586	114	747	1,2[illegible]
Shingles, m	81	1,730	1,989	2,916
Lath, m	100	....	25	169
Salt, brls	....	210	1,341	636

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 650 bu oats; 732 bu rye; 410 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 105 cars corn, and 1 car rye. Total, 43,000 bu.

The produce markets were less active to-day, but generally a shade higher, except in provisions, which were weak. There was plenty of property offered, and fewer buyers than usual.

Highwines were quiet and rather dull at yesterday's inside price, with sales of 400 brls at 84c.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. Holders asked 13c to Buffalo for corn, and 18½c to Oswego for corn, by sail, and it was understood that one or two shippers have a standing offer of ½c less, which owners will not accept.

Provisions were more active and weak, declining 40c per brl on pork, and 15@20c per 100 lbs on lard, from yesterday's closing prices. The sharp advance of yesterday was too much to be sustained. The fact reported in the correspondence of commission men here, and in the commercial reports, caused numerous country holders to conclude it to be a good time to sell, and they poured in their orders to an extent—much greater than the ability of buyers to take hold, though large quantities were bought toward the close. Hence weakness. It was rumored, too, that the advance of yesterday was engineered by the longs that they might unload; and whether the rumor were true or unfounded, the impression caused buyers to hold back. Meats were more active and steady. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.30@11.35; do, seller April, $11.35@11.40; do, seller May, $11.50@11.55; do, seller June, $11.65; do, seller July, $11.75; prime mess, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.37½@8.40; do, seller April, $8.45; do, seller May, $8.55@8.57½; do, seller June, $8.65. Green hams held at 6½@8c. Dry salted meats at 4@4½c for shoulders; 5½@5¾c for rough sides; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7¼@7½c for short clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $11.45; 500 brls do seller April, at $11.60; 1,000 brls do at $11.45; 3,500 brls do at $11.40; 1,500 brls do at $11.37½; 500 brls do at $11.35; 4,250 brls do, seller May, at $11.62½; 5,500 brls do at $11.60; 1,750 brls do at $11.55; 750 brls do at 11.50; 1,250 brls do, seller June, at $11.70; 500 brls do, at $11.67½; 500 brls do at $11.65; 2,000 brls do at $11.62½; 6,000 brls do at $11.60; 100 tcs lard at $8.40; 250 tcs do at $8.37½; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $8.57½; 500 tcs do at $8.55; 250 tcs do, seller June, at $8.70; 1,250 tcs do at $8.67½; 750 tcs do at $8.65; 10,000 lbs green hams at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (average 16½ lbs) at 8½c; 4,000 lbs green shoulders at 4c; 50 boxes do at 4¼c; 1,000 lbs green loins at 5c; 140,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 100,000 lbs do at 5½c; 40 hhds clear side bacon, on private terms.

Flour was quiet, but held very firmly in view of light stocks and small receipts, with a good demand, especially for the higher grades. These are generally held a shade higher, while low grades are quiet, and by some are quoted dull. Sales were reported to-day of 150 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 100 brls spring extras (Cock of the Walk) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $5.00. Total, 750 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.50 on track, and 10 tons middlings at $17.00 delivered.

Apropos of flour, we note the purchase to-day in this market of 300 or 400 brls to go to Kansas City, freight 80c by rail. This is something new,—that Chicago should send breadstuffs so *far* in that direction. The purchasers say that the greater part of the winter wheat in that section has been winter killed, and that they can obtain flour and wheat more cheaply here than from Iowa. The demand for spring wheat and flour from Southern Ohio, and all along the Ohio River, is largely increased, and most of the wheat and flour now arriving here is for transhipment direct to that section.

Wheat was somewhat less active, and weak at about the same average of prices as yesterday on cash lots, and a shade higher on the more deferred options, the difference in favor of which has recently been less than the cost of carrying. New York was reported higher, and Liverpool was said to be firmer, but there were so many sellers here that it was impossible to effect a material advance on the strength of the news, and the early improvement was soon lost, owing to the anxiety of holders to realize at the profit offered. There was very little desire to operate in cash wheat, and the market was little better than nominal at $1.28@1.30 for No. 1 spring; $1.21½@1.21¾ for No. 2 do; $1.14@1.16 for No. 3 do; and $1.05@1.07 for rejected. In options there was a great deal doing, at times. Seller May opened at $1.27¼, improved to $1.28⅜, and declined from that point to $1.26⅝ at the close. Seller April sold at $1.22½@1.23¼, and seller June at $1.28⅞@1.29¼, both closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.22⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.22; 10,400 bu do at $1.21¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.21½; 1,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 400 bu by sample at $1.30. Total, 32,000 bu.

Corn was rather less active, but a shade higher—like wheat, and for pretty much the same reason. The market opened higher, in consequence of advices of greater firmness Eastward, and declined under the pressure of offerings. Car lots were in larger supply, the receipts being more liberal—105 cars inspected in this morning. The trading was more largely in May options than heretofore. Seller May opened at 42c, and declined to 41½c at the close. Seller April sold at 37½@37⅝c; seller June at 41½@41⅝c; seller May and June at 41⅝@41¾c; seller June at 42@42⅛c; and seller July at 43@43⅛c, all closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 37½c; 15,000 bu do at 37¼c; 30,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 37¼c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 37c; 88,000 bu do at 37¼c, on track. Total, 98,800 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but firm, at yesterday's quotations, with several sellers at an advance on those figures, but none willing to make the concession. Hence the market was little better than nominal, at 30½c bid for regular No. 2 or seller the month, 31c for strictly fresh receipts, 30½@30⅝c for seller April, 34c for seller May, and 34½c for seller June. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 at 33c; and 600 bu, by sample, at 34c, on track.

Rye was inactive, but firm, with 67c bid for regular No 2 or seller April, and nominal sellers at 68c, though there were really no offerings except of sample lots. Cash sales were: 400 bu No 2 (fresh) at 71c; 1,200 bu by sample at 74c; and 400 bu do at 72c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged. For regular No. 2, cash, or seller April, 50c was bid, and 52c asked; 51c was bid for car lots in the Central. Holders were indifferent about selling. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No 2 at 51c (fresh); 1,600 bu by sample at 70; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 68c; and 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 3,200 bu.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of this week gives the following as the total packing of the week for the past season:

	Hogs packed. No.	Av. weight.	Av. yield of lard.
1871-72	4,868,448	217¾	29 2-7
1870-71	3,695,251	230 1-7	30 1-7

The packing of Chicago is about one-quarter of the whole. That of Cincinnati foots up 680,201 head, or but little more than one-half of that of Chicago.

We notice that the gentlemen of the Board of Trade, interested in the Open Board gatherings, are casting about with a view to securing a convenient hall, as near as may be to the new Chamber of Commerce, and before all the room adjacent thereto is otherwise appropriated. It is claimed by many that a small room on the ground floor is an absolute necessity, and that, in view of the magnitude of the Open Board transactions, which amount to many millions of dollars annually, it is only proper that adequate arrangements should be made therefor. Some of the members are of the opinion that the Regular Board rooms should be used for the Open Board; but there is little doubt that the expense of heating so large a room during the entire day in winter would be greater than the cost of renting a smaller hall that would be much more convenient to the offices of the members. A proposition was submitted yesterday, by Mr. Colehour, which met with extended approval. It is for a room on the corner of Exchange and Calhoun places; to be of the same size as that burned down, and fitted up in the same general style, but with many improvements on the former plan.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were very quiet, with no special change in prices. The following was the result of the call at half-past 3 o'clock:

Mess pork, $11.10 bid, none offered; do seller the month, $11.40 asked; do seller April, 1,250 brls sold at $11.37½; 500 brls at $11.40; closed at $11.40 bid, $11.42½ asked; do seller May, 500 brls sold at $11.52½; 500 brls at $11.55; closed at $11.55 bid, $11.60 asked; do seller June, $11.65 bid; do July, inactive.

Lard, cash, $8.30 bid, $8.40 asked; do seller the month, $8.30 bid, $11.37½ asked; do seller April, $11.40 bid, $11.45 asked; do seller May, inactive; do seller June, $8.60 bid, $8.67½ asked.

Wheat, cash or seller the month, offered at $1.21¼; do seller April, 1.21⅞ bid; $1.22 asked; do seller May, 60,000 bu sold at $1.26½; closed at $1.26⅜ bid; $1.26½ asked; do seller June, 30,000 bu sold at $1.27⅞; closed at $1.27⅞ bid, and $1.27⅞ asked.

Corn, cash or seller the month, 36½c bid; do seller April, 5,000 bu sold at 37½c, closed at 37½c bid; 37⅝c asked; do seller May, 5,000 bu sold at 41½c; closed at 41⅛c bid; 41½c asked; do seller May and June, 5,000 bu sold at 41½c; closed at 41⅛c bid; 41½c asked; do seller June, 41⅞c bid; 41⅞c asked; do seller July, 20,000 bu sold at 43c; 20,000 bu at 43⅛c; closed at 43c bid; 43⅛c asked.

Oats, cash, 30c asked; 30½c asked; do seller April, 10,000 bu sold at 30½c; closed at 30½c bid; 30⅝c asked; do seller May, 33½c bid; 33⅞c asked; do seller June, 34⅛c bid; 34½c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20.

BUTTER—The general features of the butter market were the same as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight or more. Good to choice grades are in steady, fair request and are salable at full prices, while low grades are dull and easy. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—This market was quoted firm and unchanged. There was a fair movement in the different lines of goods, at the annexed range of prices: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices were steady as previously quoted. The demand was small to-day, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; do fine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale [illegible], $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in [illegible] white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plaster, bulk, $1.[illegible] 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@[illegible] hair, ⅌ bu, [illegible]ck, $14.00@16.00; fire clay; $4.00 90.00; building [illegible] $5.00 ⅌ brl.

BEANS—Shippers are still in the market, and, with local buyers also operating liberally, the daily receipts are readily absorbed. We quote: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $1.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ⅌ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.000; choice, $110.00@130.000, and choice hurl, $140.00@150.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.57; whiskey barrels, $1.90; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@[illegible].00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for barrels.

CHEESE—There was to-day a further advance of 1c in the [illegible] prices of this staple, New York factory now being held at 20@21c, and Western factory at 15@19c. The supply is short in all the markets in the country, and even higher prices than now prevail may reasonably be looked for. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Trade was more active to-day, without change in prices, the market ruling steady at annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.[illegible]; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $[illegible]; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, 6.50; Wilmington, $6.00; [illegible] at irregular.

EGGS—Were firmer, though somewhat [illegible] tar, sales making all the way from 15@17c for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—Both domestic and foreign fruits were very firm, and for the former, the general tendency of prices is upward. We continue to quote: Dates, 8½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8@9c; do, new, Western, 8@9c; do, new, Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—Remain firm, under a continued good demand, at the following prices: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.60; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—There was no change to note in this market. The demand was moderate at the following prices: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ⅌ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers generally reported a fair inquiry for staple and fancy groceries, and the prevalent feeling seemed firm. We continue to quote:

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good, at 22½@23c; common, at 21@21½c; O. G. Java, at 28½@32c; Singapore, at 24½@25c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12¾c; A, No. 2, at 12@12¼c; B, at 11⅞@12c; XC, at 11¾@11⅞c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Was quoted dull at previous rates. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $12.50@13.00; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Under continued light receipts, and a steadily active demand, a firmer feeling has been developed in this market, and the quotations of green cured hides were to-day advanced ½c, as follows: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was firm and unchanged. We repeat our list, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6¼@6½c	
Bar iron	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hood	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway railroad	7½ @ 8½	rates
German plow steel	9 @ 12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @ 11	rates

LEATHER—This market remains firm. There is a liberal movement at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@ .39
Country harness	.34@ .36
Line city, ⅌ lb	.39@ .42
Kip, ⅌ lb	.80@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper No. 1, ⅌ ft	.26@ .29
City upper No. 2, ⅌ ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26
Collar, ⅌ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.20
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.10
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The feeling among some dealers is rather weak, in anticipation of large arrivals, and the passage of the Relief bill, but prices are unchanged. The first cargo of lumber arrived here yesterday:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	26.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00@ 4.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market was again reported active, and prices were firm, with a further advancing tendency. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16c, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in good request, and in moderate supply, at 13@16c ⅌ lb—the outside quotation for strictly pure.

NAILS—Remain steady at former rates, all sales being made on a $5.25 basis: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 3d, common, per keg, $6.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Prices were unchanged, though lard and linseed oils were firmer. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 88c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats foot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 97@98c.

POTATOES—The market was fairly active and firmer, sales making at 85@95c for common mixed, and at $1.00@1.10 good to choice straight lots—from store.

POULTRY—Continues in good demand, and the annexed quotations were fully sustained: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys do, ⅌ lb, 14@17c; geese do, ⅌ dozen, $7.00@10.00; do, live, $9.00@11.00; ducks, $4.00@4.75.

SEEDS—Were dull and weak, owing to large stock. We quote timothy at $2.30@2.75 for good to prime. Clover was dull at $5.00@5.45, and $5.75 for mammoth. Hungarian quoted at 70@85c. Millet at 60@80c, and flax nominal at $1.50@1.70.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ⅌ brl.

SEEDS—Were again dull and weak. Timothy was quotable at $2.20@2.40 for fair to good, and $2.50@2.60 for prime. Clover quiet at $4.25@5.25 for common to prime. Millet and Hungarian were lifeless.

TEAS—Were steady and unchanged. We continue to quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 60@75; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.43; choice to extra Japan leaf, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Trade was fair at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—Met with a good demand and the market was firm at full rates. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@75c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,270	6,314	1,685
Tuesday	2,024	6,869	999
Wednesday	2,146	10,254	1,860
Total	8,440	23,437	4,534
Same time last week	6,972	22,154	4,012
Week before last	6,279	23,599	4,672

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,038	5,908	1,524
Tuesday	1,622	4,371	320
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	3,660	10,279	1,844

CATTLE—The arrivals were again liberal to-day, embracing 2,146 head, and swelling the supply for the week to 8,430 head—an increase of 1,458 head as compared with the same period last week, and an increase of 2,151 head, compared with week before last. Notwithstanding the large supply, the market exhibited a firm tone for nearly all descriptions of stock—the exception being rough, thin, mixed lots, for which there was very little inquiry. The market below seem to be in a good healthy condition, and shippers, of whom the attendance was more than usually full, took hold freely at full former rates, clearing the pins of all lots that could be advantageously handled in the Eastern markets at $4.75@5.25 for common to medium fleshy steers of from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $5.50@6.25 for good to really choice steers, averaging from 1,270 to 1,450 lbs. The demand for stock steers was again active, and although the offerings were more liberal than for some time past, there was no "softening" in prices, there being free buyers at $3.50@3.75 for common thinnish lots, averaging from 750 to 900 lbs, and at $4.00@4.60 for medium to good droves, averaging from 900 to 1,000 lbs. Butchers supplied themselves at $3.25@3.75 for thin mixed lots, and at $4.00@4.50 for common to good. The arrivals embraced some very fine droves, but the average quality was rather poor, falling considerably below that of yesterday or Monday. The bulk of the business was transacted within the range of $4.75@5.75. Few sales were reported above $6.00. The market closed firm, with only a few of the poorer sorts unsold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$5.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
81	good shipping steers	1,315	$5.60
23	butchers' stock	1,047	4.85
17	choice steers	1,182	5.90
14	choice steers	1,119	5.50
16	fleshy steers	1,102	5.35
16	butchers' stock	1,022	3.87½
11	choice steers	1,221	5.70
17	choice steers	1,218	5.75
19	good steers	1,162	5.35
32	choice steers	1,350	6.00
17	choice steers	1,214	5.95
16	butchers' stock	947	3.62½
16	butchers' stock	875	3.37½
11	butchers' stock	1,011	4.15
12	butchers' stock	1,006	4.25
12	butchers' stock	987	3.50
15	butchers' stock	1,210	4.25
13	butchers' stock	1,054	4.55
13	light fleshy steers	1,061	4.70
18	stockers	903	4.25
80	medium steers	1,169	5.25
19	light fleshy steers	989	4.75
31	fair fleshy steers	1,189	5.25
12	medium steers	1,091	4.85
17	feeding cattle	1,109	4.75
20	choice smooth steers	1,207	5.75
25	good smooth steers	1,247	5.50
12	medium steers	1,094	4.90
12	good steers	1,298	5.62½
18	medium steers	1,101	5.12½
16	medium steers	1,346	5.25
20	light fleshy	934	4.70
17	good steers	1,188	5.37½
32	choice steers	1,318	6.00
15	good steers	1,280	5.70
15	good steers	1,318	5.50
19	good steers	1,170	5.35
37	fat pony steers	1,004	5.00
19	butchers' stock	1,218	5.00
14	light smooth steers	943	4.75
15	light smooth steers	994	4.90
19	fat steers	1,071	5.35
18	extra steers	1,006	5.75
19	light smooth steers	993	4.75
34	choice smooth steers	1,241	6.12½

HOGS—Trade opened with considerable spirit this morning, shippers being out in full force, and operating on a liberal scale. Toward noon, however, the demand diminished, and by the middle of the afternoon business was virtually over. Prices underwent no important change, though toward the close a somewhat easier feeling obtained. The extreme range was $4.20@4.70, sales being made at $4.20@4.30 for common, coarse, uneven and mixed lots; at $4.35@4.40 for medium; and at $4.45@4.70 for good to extra. We append the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	215	$4 35	50	284	$4 65	75	190	$4 30
54	192	4 40	62	232	4 35	59	246	4 50
61	194	4 50	53	178	4 30	55	201	4 40
76	182	4 37½	28	284	4 40	46	207	4 40
54	303	4 50	32	253	4 40	60	203	4 40
62	214	4 55	100	279	4 60	52	263	4 55
61	238	4 50	16	260	4 00	65	221	4 45
79	218	4 35	52	291	4 65	58	221	4 40
41	216	4 35	50	290	4 50	52	184	4 35
68	237	4 45	62	238	4 37½	45	205	4 35
68	169	4 35	126	218	4 50	70	198	4 50
61	192	4 40	50	177	4 25	68	212	4 55
36	200	4 35	61	211	4 45	58	175	4 30
72	279	4 50	64	194	4 35	47	205	4 35
67	217	4 40	51	236	4 55	52	192	4 35
58	231	4 35	44	258	4 35	179	250	4 55
34	182	4 40	58	246	4 60	114	249	4 50
60	228	4 30	37	188	4 30			

SHEEP—But slight change was noticeable in the sheep market. The demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and everything is picked up about as fast as unloaded from the cars, and at good round figures. The range of prices paid to-day was $5.50@8.50, the outside quotation for 242 head, averaging 112 lbs. Few sold below $7.00, and not many above $7.75. The following were among the reported sales:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
84	93	$7.50	90	93	$8.00	82	86	$7.00
81	93	7.50	59	80	7.25	242	112	8.50
156	79	6.00	176	78	6.65	91	94	8.00
68	76	5.50	86	98	7.50	76	107	4.90

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 25@26s; winter wheat, 11s 4d; spring wheat, 10s 8d@10s 11d; white, 11s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 54s. Lard, 41s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, March 20—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 93. Bonds, '62s, 92¼; '65s, 93⅜; '67s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, March 20.—Rentes, 55f 72c.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—Evening—Cotton dull; middling upland, 11@11⅛d; Orleans, 11⅜@11½. Sales 10,000 bales; speculative and export, 2,000 bales. White wheat, 11s 8d; red winter, 11s 4d. Flour, 25@26s. Corn, 27s 6d. Cheese, 70s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The dry goods market was moderately active and firm, prices generally being in sellers' favor, and on some classes of prints an advance has been established by agents and a few jobbers, but the general trade are opposed to paying over 11½c for fancy prints. The fact is, most of the prints on sale are trash, and nothing keeps them at 11½c to-day but the high cost of gray cloth. The trade may succeed in establishing an advance now on these goods, but a reaction will surely follow ere long, as a good many of the old brands are now selling on their good names rather than on the madder colors, which are notably absent on even the most prominent goods. Pacific Mills exhibit some work which they have advanced to 12c. The Manchester Company have advanced their prices to the same figures; Freeman's to 10½c, Wamsutta to 9c. As many prints are not fast, and as most agents are not anxious to put prices at figures which would injure the retail trade of the country, the present advance can only be regarded as temporary. Other staples are in good request and steady at previous rates. In woollens the market is improving, and with the stoppage of a great number of sets of machinery throughout the interior, there will be a lessened production and marked advance in price in fall goods in accordance with the enormous rise in the prices of wool everywhere.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Cattle receipts 967, making supply since Friday 312 cars against 286 same time last week. Market strong and very active, with prices fully ½c better than those of last week. Sales 287 Canada stockers and steers, av. 795 to 1,175 lbs, $4.50@6.00; 734 Illinois steers, av. 1,027 to 1,585 lbs, $5.75@7.25; 146 Missouri steers, av. 1,100 to 1,265 lbs, $5.62½@6.87½; 80 State steers, av. 1,113 to 1,234 lbs, $5.00@6.00; 30 Ohio steers, av. 1,202 to 1,482 lbs, $6.00@6.70; 35 Michigan steers, av. 1,246 to 1,290 lbs, $5.62½@5.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,200, making total since Friday, 7,200 against 6,400 last week. Market very firm, and prices fully as good as last week; sales 810 Michigan sheep, 72 to 95 lbs, at $6.50@8.65; 308 Indiana sheep, 87 to 97 lbs, $8.12½@8.75; 695 Ohio sheep, 93 to 122 lbs, $8.75@9.50.

Hogs—Supply since Friday, 14,100 against 12,100 last week. Market dragging; sellers complaining of low rates; sales 941, av 123 to 194 lbs, at $4.50@4.75.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.23¼. Oats firm; No. 2, 31½c. Corn higher; No. 2, 38½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 69c. Barley steady; No. 2, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $11.75@12.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Market quiet. Wheat small sales Duluth at $1.44. Corn sales 12,000 bu No. 2 at 57c; 5 cars do at 56c, on track.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 20.—COTTON—Declined; middling uplands, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.25; common to good extra, $6.45@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.45@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.65; extra St. Louis, $6.75@9.50. Rye flour, $4.10@5.05. Corn meal more active; Western, $4.50@4.65. Wheat a shade firmer; no receipts; winter red Western, $1.68@1.69; amber Michigan, $1.72½. Rye dull; Western, 88@89c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn advanced; receipts, 57,000 bu; new mixed Western afloat, 69½@70c; in store, 68c; white Western, 71c. Oats quiet; receipts, 20,000 bu; Western, 53@55½c; Ohio, 55@58c.

EGGS—20@23c.

HOPS—Quiet.

LEATHER—Quiet; hemlock sole, 28@29½c; Orinoco, 26½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; unwashed, 52½c; pulled, 80c; fall clip, California, 35@35½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9½c; Cuba, 9@9¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 53@65c. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22½@22⅝c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 69½@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $12.90@13.00; prime, $11.00@11.25; new prime mess, $13.00; mess, for May, $13.05@13.10, for June, $13.12½. Beef quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at 5½@5¾c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam at 8¾@9½c; kettle at 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 12@24c.

CHEESE—Quiet, at 13@20c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 86½@87c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, absence of business for want of stock. Wheat firm; red Western, $1.62@1.65. Corn firm; red Western, 65c. Oats dull; white, 54c; mixed, 50@51c. Barley scarce.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.25. Smoked hams, 11@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6@6½c. Lard, 8½@9c.

WHISKEY quiet; Western, in iron, 90@91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat active; Pennsylvania, $1.68@1.73. Corn, oats and rye, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. New mess pork, $13.25. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon unchanged; hams steady at 12½@13c. Lard firmer at 9c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 89½@90c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer, but prices unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7¼c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c. Pork, $12.50.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 84c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour good; treble and choice good demand; other grades dull; superfine, $6.75; double, $7.75; treble, $8.00@8.25. Corn easier; mixed, 82c; white, 95c. Oats firm at 59@60c. Bran $1.60.

HAY—Prime, $38.00@40.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess held $13.50. Bacon firmer; 5½@7½c; sugar-cured hams, 10½@11½c. Lard, prime tierce, 9¼@9½c; keg, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@9c; prime, 10c. Molasses unchanged.

WHISKEY—No choice here; common, 85@87½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½; sight, ⅛ discount; gold, 10½.

COTTON—Dull and weak; sales 2,000 bales; nominally; ordinary, 21c; low middling, 21½c; middlings, 22½c. Receipts, 1,000 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 2,000 bales; continent, 1,000 bales. Stock, 176,000 bales.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull, but firmer; No. 1 red winter held at $1.60; No. 2, $1.49. Corn higher at 60c. Oats steady and firm at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined held at 21@21½c for car lots; 22½@23c for small lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.61; amber Michigan, $1.57; No. 2 red do, $1.53. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, 46½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.45.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, white active firm, and other grades weak; No. 2, 40@40½c; white mixed, 45@46c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley firm; choice Iowa, 75c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $12.50 cash; $12.60 buyer May and June. Dry-salt meats nominal. Bacon firmer; jobbing and order lots shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c. Lard firm and nominally higher, at 8½c for refined.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $7.25@7.50. Wheat scarce, firm, and higher, at $1.63@1.65. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 88@92c. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 16@17c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 25@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $12.00 asked. Lard steady; 8½@9c. Bulk meats quiet, but held firmly; shoulders, 4½c asked; sides, 6½@6¾c. Bacon quiet, but held firm; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6¾@7½c.

HOGS—Steady; receipts, 1,800.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower; 85c.

A full and detailed report of pork packing in the West is published by the *Price Current* to-day. The total packed is 4,868,448, against 3,695,251 last year; average weight of hogs, 217¾ lbs; yield of all kinds of lard per hog, 30½ lbs; increase in crop, 30 4-9 per cent; increase in lard, 28⅓ per cent.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Page & Ferris is dissolved from this date. The closing of outstanding accounts will be adjusted by J. B. PAGE, who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose. J. B. PAGE.
Chicago, March 19, 1872. A. M. FERRIS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BROOKMANN & DRESHFIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. Brookmann is alone authorised to settle all liabilities and assets of the late firm.
A. BROOKMANN,
L. DRESHFIELD.
Chicago, March 19, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†8:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	3:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex	9:30 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:50 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*3:00 a m
Mail	5:30 a m	*8:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*3:20 p m
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:10 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*7:15 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 2:15 p m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872.

ELECTING FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, has the credit and honor of introducing in Congress perhaps the most important and effective proposition yet advanced in behalf of Civil Service Reform. It consists of a proposed Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall transfer from the President to the people the power to choose Postmasters, Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, and other officers whose sphere of duty is local. It is as follows:

> *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled* (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and is hereby, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States:
>
> ARTICLE —.
>
> All civil officers of the United States, except Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, the heads of Departments, and those whose duties are temporary in their character, shall hold office for a term of four years, unless a longer term shall be fixed by law. Congress may by law provide for the election, by the people, of Postmasters, and other officers whose duties are to be performed within the limits of any State or part of a State; but the President shall have the power of removal of any such officer, whether appointed or elected, for any cause affecting the incumbent's character, habits, or other qualifications, excepting political or religious opinions.

Mr. Hay, of Illinois, in advocating the resolution, prudently suggested that it be so revised that the President's power to remove for causes affecting the incumbent's character, habits, or other qualifications, be limited to cases in which these causes render him unfit to perform the duties of his office.

There are now from forty-five to fifty thousand appointments depending on the will of the President and his subordinates. Mr. Hay states that there are 30,950 Postmasters alone. Four years ago, there were over 17,000 under the Secretary of the Treasury alone. The duties of these officers are as local as those of any State officers. Twenty thousand of the Postmasters receive salaries of not more than $200 a year. Their returns, like those of officers of Internal Revenue, are mailed to Washington; but the reasons which should govern their selection relate to the people among whom they are to act. Great efforts are constantly made by correspondence and inquiry to consult the wishes of the people from among whom they are chosen. Petitions and letters are received and filed, though confessedly they are generally got up by interested parties, and may express exactly the opposite feeling from that of a majority of the people interested. A sort of necessity has arisen for referring many of these appointments to the members of Congress, and these have been led, by a preference of their own highest interest over that of their constituents, to give the offices to those political henchmen and lacqueys who have done most to send them to Congress. It is the element of patronage which underlies the whole appointing system that constitutes the great evil of the Civil Service. This element seems to be inseparable from the system of appointing, and is utterly abolished by electing. If an Examining and Appointing Board were substituted for the President at Washington, it would still have, as the President has now, three points to inquire into, viz.: competency, character, and political fitness. An Examining Board can determine whether a candidate is intellectually competent to perform the duties of an office, but, as to character and political antecedents; they would have to consult the same sources of information as the President now consults. This would lead to the same reference of these questions to members of Congress, which would end in the same use of the appointments by them as patronage. The substitution of an Examining Board for the President and Cabinet, in these cases, is merely "chasing the devil around the stump."

And what is the necessity that the President and Cabinet, or anybody at Washington, should be occupied with these appointments? The duties are no better performed than they would be by officers elected by the people—probably not as well. We elect our Assessors and Collectors of State and city taxes, and we meet with as few defalcations and as faithful service among them as among Federal Collectors. If these officers were appointed by our State Governors, what an inexhaustible corruption fund they would make! Every Governor would use them as patronage to make himself United States Senator, and we should have as much nepotism and despotism in our State Governments as we now have in our Federal. These appointments occupy two-thirds of the time and ability of the President and his Cabinet, depriving the country to that extent of the resources they might otherwise be able to exhibit in the direction of statesmanship and Executive talent. They belittle the chief officers of the Government by involving them in petty squabbles and questions of patronage, which lessen their self-respect and the confidence of the people in them. They tempt the President to use a power vested in him for National objects to promote his own private ends, and especially to reward his servitors and relatives, and secure his re-election.

We believe, therefore, that the substitution of the elective for the appointing system, relative to all these appointments of a local character, would be a most effective measure of Civil Service Reform. It would lessen the rancor of partisanship, much of which arises from the superserviceable zeal of men who hurrah for the party because they make their living out of it. It would promote independence, honesty, and real vigorous statesmanship in our Presidents, members of Congress, and heads of Departments, because they would then have the time to be statesmen, and it would only be needed that they have the ability. It would satisfy the people heartily, as any complaint against their efficiency could then be answered by the query, "Why did you elect them?" It would devolve the responsibility upon the people of every district, instead of dividing it, as now, between the President, his Cabinet, one or more members of Congress, and the people. Some careful legislation by Congress would be necessary, under the amendment, to provide particularly what districts should elect these various officers. We think, however, the proposition, as it comes to be discussed, will be found to meet with the hearty approbation of the whole people, and of all true statesmen.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, one of the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the course of his speech in Congress exposed one of the delusions under which the uninformed Democrats in Congress and out of it labor. Whenever the Protectionists find their interests in danger, they shake the red rag of repeal of the duties on tea and coffee at the Democrats, and the latter rush vigorously at it. Mr. Kerr thus explains the operations of the tax on tea and coffee for the information of his Democratic friends:

> But the importation of coffee during the calendar year 1871 was 331,636,707 pounds, equal to 8½ pounds for each person in the country. The total importation is estimated at $33,725,017 in gold, and the duty per pound is 3 cents, being less than 30 per cent *ad valorem*; and it paid to the Treasury $9,950,601. It therefore cost the consumers per capita a trifle less than 25 cents, and did not compel them to pay a penny to monopoly. It is a revenue tax, pure and simple, costs the people what it pays the Government, builds up no stupendous fortunes at the expense of the people, fosters no corrupt corporations or rings, and bars the door against no competition. Then why reduce it, or where can you obtain $9,950,601 in revenue that will cost the people less? Nowhere. Not in the whole list of taxable articles, whether of domestic or foreign production. The people are entitled to have their taxes cost them the least possible sum. Of the duty on tea, he said: Let us take another subject of taxation for comparison. In the calendar year 1871, the importation of tea was 37,373,043 pounds, equal to 1¼ pounds per capita, and the duty is 15 cents per pound, yielding in revenue $5,943,331, so that the average cost of this duty per capita is just 22½ cents, and every dollar it costs the people it pays the Treasury. It is pure revenue, with not a cent for protection, monopolies, rings, favorites, or tariff-fed robbers. There is no possibility of imposing any tariff tax that will pay so much in revenue and cost less to the people. It builds up no ill-gotten fortunes or powerful corporations, and does not expel competition or violate the law of fair play. It is impossible to impose a protective duty on tea or coffee. There is no domestic producer of them to protect, hence the Protectionists want them free; they want no tariff taxes imposed that will not pay them as much or more than they pay the Treasury.

THE PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners in Massachusetts have just made their Third Annual Report to the Legislature. The painful catastrophe last summer at Revere gives this report more than a local or temporary interest, as the Commissioners have improved the opportunity to investigate the subject of railroad accidents in general, their causes, and the means of preventing them. The statements made and the results arrived at are worthy of careful consideration in our own State, as well as others, as they represent conclusions derived from the united testimony not only of the officers of the Massachusetts roads, but of the leading railroad men of the country. As preliminary to the main purpose of this investigation, the Commissioners present some interesting facts relative to the comparative loss of life in America and Europe, which very successfully establish the falsity of the oft-repeated statement that our railroads are operated with a far greater disregard of human life than those of Europe. We have not the space to present the details upon which they base their conclusions, except to say that they arrive at them by comparing the whole number of casualties occurring within any given period of time, and the whole number of persons transported within that time, and by distinguishing between accidents happening to travellers from their own carelessness, and those arising from causes over which they could exercise no control. Bringing the figures of several countries into comparison in this manner, the returns indicate that there are killed and injured, in a series of years, on

British railroads, one in	430,000
Massachusetts railroads, one in	1,475,000
Belgian railroads, one in	1,600,000
Prussian railroads, one in	3,000,000
French railroads, one in	4,000,000

As regards the causes of accidents also, the investigation shows that railroad disasters of a distressing character are not peculiar to America, but that the causes and character of accidents are very similar in all countries. As a proof of this, the Commissioners show that several accidents, precisely similar to that of Revere, occurred in France, England, and other European countries, during the same year. We have little doubt that the results which the Commissioners have arrived at, on their basis of comparisons, will be received with surprise by every one, as it has been the universal impression that accidents were both more frequent and much more distressing in this country than in Europe.

This is gratifying; but the attainment of a still greater degree of positive safety would be more gratifying to the travelling public, for, while it may be true, as the Commissioners say, that, upon a calculation of average chances, any given person would accomplish 24,904,048 journeys of 13 miles each, or an aggregate journey of 324,000,000 miles, before meeting with any accident resulting in death, there is still a chance left that the traveller may meet with the fatal accident upon the very next mile he travels. On this point the Commissioners have bestowed unusual attention, and have given it as careful an investigation as if railroad slaughters occurred every day. They have made the Revere disaster the central point of their investigation, and we put into as brief space as possible the recommendations which they make, and which were subscribed to by the railroad officers of the State. These recommendations are as follows:

I. A revision of the rules under which the several roads are operated. By this process the rules of all the roads have been simplified and harmonized,—a consummation which would be of great value in Illinois as well as in Massachusetts.

II. The general adoption of brakes which can be operated from the locomotive. This would, of course, enable the engineer at all times to control his train. If an engineer can himself apply the brakes, thus saving the inevitable delays in whistling brakes, it scarcely admits of doubt that many collisions might be averted. There is also another consideration to be thought of, viz.: the economy of time in regular train-stops, which is of great consequence where stations are very near together.

III. The contruction of all new passenger cars so as to prevent telescoping in case of accident. The necessity of this reform is so palpable as not to need comment. Indeed, the best comment is furnished in the experiences of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, on which the use of the Miller platform, for the past four years, has absolutely prevented telescoping.

IV. and V. The adoption of some approved standard heating apparatus, and the disuse of any illuminating substance other than candles, or a fluid incapable of ignition at less than 300 degrees Fahrenheit,—precautions necessary to insure against the additional danger of fire in case of accident.

VI. The substitution of French lanterns in place of the ordinary tail lights now in use, so as to prevent collisions of trains following each other on the same line of track.

The remaining rules prescribe that a brakeman shall be stationed upon the last car of every train, whose duty it shall be to have charge of all train signals, and to immediately provide for the safety of the rear of the train in case of danger; that all employes of trains shall adopt a uniform dress or cap; and that the telegraph shall be utilized more extensively in aid of the present time-table system. There can be no doubt that the enforcement of these regulations in an efficient manner would do much to still further secure the safety of passengers, and would eventually reduce railroad casualties to the minimum. They are as applicable in Illinois as in Massachusetts, and we commend them to the consideration of our own Railroad Commissioners and officials, for with them lies the responsibility, and much of that responsibility cannot be touched by legislation. It will be the duty of the Legislature, and always has been, to protect the travelling public by enactments of the strongest binding force, but the adoption of special improvements must be made by the railroad companies themselves. The Massachusetts Commissioners, and especially Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., deserve the thanks of the entire travelling community, as well as of the railroad companies, for the thorough and impartial manner in which they have examined this all-important question; and their recommendations, which are based upon the most careful and patient investigations of facts and statistics, both in this country and Europe, deserve to be carefully considered.

The Chicago Relief bill having passed, notwithstanding the desperate efforts made to defeat it by Senators Chandler and Ferry, we trust that the people of Michigan will take Mr. Chandler at his word, and not allow any opportunity to escape of collecting a rebate on their burned pig-styes, as that gentleman has expressed himself in favor of reimbursing every person in the United States who loses a pig-sty by fire. As Michigan abounds in edifices of this description, we hope that he will insist upon his privilege, regardless of any effect it may have upon the lumber trade of that State. Mr. Chandler's course, with reference to the Relief bill, has been such as to entitle him to the benefit of free trade, not only in pig-styes, but also in the occupants of them. While we are asking for this little acknowledgment of services on the part of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Ferry should not be forgotten, but should be allowed the privilege of free trade in hen-coops.

We have already alluded to the disreputable course of the New York *Times*, in allowing an anonymous individual to grossly assail the Superintendent of Insurance in that State, without a particle of evidence to confirm his statements. A new feature has now come to light in this connection. This anonymous or aliased individual, who was known in the New York *Times* office as Browning, was in reality named Ballard, and was editorially connected with the *Spectator*, a parasite living upon the insurance business. It was his custom to write as abusive an article as he could devise as Browning in the *Times* against Mr. Miller, and then as Ballard reply to it in the *Spectator*, and castigate Browning as ferociously as Browning had originally castigated Miller. In the meantime, Mr. Miller got tired of being shuttlecocked from Browning to Ballard and back again, and put a stop to it by demanding an investigation. It would have been interesting to know how much Ballard as Ballard got from Miller for his services in defending him from the attacks of Ballard as Browning, and it also strikes us that the New York *Times* and the New York *Spectator* and Browning and Ballard make up one of the queerest quartettes, modern journalism has ever furnished.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE.

We publish elsewhere the Omaha side of the Union Pacific bridge controversy, as presented to the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad by a Committee of citizens of Omaha.

With the disputes and rivalries of the cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha we have no concern; but, on the question whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall levy an extortionate toll on the traffic of the continent for the privilege of crossing one of the bridges which it owns, we have decided opinions. The Omaha Committee set forth, among other things:

> 1. That, about two years after the completion of the road, Congress, for the mutual benefit of the several railroads coming into or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, and for the great commercial advantage of the country, passed, on the 24th of February, 1871, a special act authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company to bridge the Missouri River, issue bonds, levy and collect tolls, etc.

An examination of the act of Feb. 24, 1871, shows that said act was not passed to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to build a bridge, and did not authorize the Company to do so. It was passed, as its title indicates, and its phraseology declares, to authorize said Company to issue bonds "to construct and maintain *its* bridge over said river, and the track and depots required to perfect the same, *as now authorized by law of Congress*." This shows that the authority to build the bridge had been previously conferred, and hence that the bridge act was not, as the Omaha Committee contend, "a separate and distinct act of itself, passed by Congress for the mutual benefit of all these railroads." It was an act to authorize an issue of bonds. That the promoters of this act smuggled into it, through a Conference Committee, a proviso giving *Congress* power to regulate the rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the bridge, after they had failed to get authority for themselves to levy tolls on anything except ordinary vehicles and travel (if they should make it suitable for the passage of ordinary vehicles and travel), is true. This bit of legerdemain makes the whole affair a trifle more discreditable to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but certainly does not impose upon the Iowa and Missouri railroads centering at Council Bluffs the duty of crossing a bridge that they do not own, and paying toll at the rate of ten dollars per car therefor, and becoming responsible for the future care and maintenance of the bridge. Since Congress has thus become responsible, by the act of Feb. 24, 1871, for the rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the bridge, we hope it will fix them at the same rate per mile as the rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over any other part of the road.

Then, if the Union Pacific Railroad Company has a contract with the City of Omaha for conducting its transfer business on the west side of the river, let it fulfil such contract; and, if it fails to do so, let the City of Omaha sue the Company and recover damages, or require specific performance. We shall be wholly indifferent as to the result of such suit.

STREET-RUFFIANISM.

The rowdy element in the city seems to have interpreted the movement by the Police Commissioners to reform the Police Department as a suggestion that police regulations were suspended. Within the last month there has been developed a strong disposition to beat or murder every police officer who may undertake to arrest a corner rowdy or a street ruffian. "Down with the peelers!" is a familiar cry in every gang of ruffians. The moment an officer undertakes to arrest any one of the scoundrels who swarm in the streets by day and night, he is set upon by scores, and is beaten, maimed, or killed in order to rescue the prisoner. The time has come to put a stop to this. There are, perhaps, as many as twenty places in the city where these ruffians congregate nightly, to the terror of the neighborhood, and to the danger of all persons passing near those places. The Police Commissioners owe it to the public to break up these gatherings. There should be a force sent to one or other of these places each night, with orders to arrest every loafer and rowdy they can find. It is no use sending a single officer and having him clubbed to death, but there should be a force sent equal to the arrest and capture of every member of these disorderly gangs. The Police Justices can do much to break up these organizations by imposing upon every person arrested for street-ruffian- The Bridewell Commissioners have recently ism the highest penalty known to the law. let out at contract the labor of all able-bodied men in that prison for making brick. The commitment of these rowdies to one hundred and twenty days' hard labor at brickmaking will not only be a salutary lesson, but will expedite the rebuilding of Chicago. These scoundrels will be much better employed at that work than hanging around street corners, insulting and beating men and women, and murdering police officers. If necessary, a force of twenty mounted officers should be organized to patrol the streets every night until these ruffian gangs are broken up, or the members arrested and sent to the Bridewell.

Ex-Collector Murphy's testimony before the Investigating Committee affords a refreshing glimpse of the pure and patriotic manner in which gentlemen who serve the President in the Custom House serve the President's critics in Republican Conventions. He states that he wanted to defeat Greeley's election as delegate to the State Convention, and that he indulged in this desire merely for his private and personal gratification. "Some sports enjoy chasing the antelope over the plain, and binding the tiger's cub with the chain. Others take the wild gazelle with its silvery feet, and give it for a playmate sweet," etc., etc. The sportive Murphy, however, exercises his playful nature and expends his cash in quite a different way. He pays "$200 at one time and $200 at another" to a mutual friend, Mr. Bliss, who pays it to Mr. Bennett, who has told Collector Murphy that he, Mr. Bennett, always tells the Gridley delegation how to vote, and who can also bring up a "gang of strangers" to vote Greeley sky-high. But he surmised that all questions on this point were very impertinent, as, indeed, they were, since, under our nominating and convention system, the sportive Murphy had as good a lawful right to pay four or five hundred dollars for votes to defeat Greeley as to pay them for corner-lots up town.

Mr. Murphy, in another part of his testimony, states that the highest "moiety" or share he ever received, in any one case, was $10,000, but could not tell whether his total receipts in moieties amounted to $30,000, $40,000, or $50,000. It is a startling forgetfulness when a Federal officer cannot tell within twenty thousand dollars a year how much he has made out of a Federal office. We do not believe that Moses H. Grinnell, whom the President removed to appoint Murphy, would have been thus at sea relative to his income from the office. Such a complete lapse of memory, in a gentleman who one day shares the President's cottage at Long Branch, and the next shares his moieties with the Blisses and Bennetts that are bought up to defeat Greeley just for the pure enjoyment of the sport, is among the remarkable instances of absence of mind that distinguish great men. For, if Murphy were not a great man, he would not have received the best place in the President's gift.

The horrors of Mexican warfare are well exemplified by the details of a late battle. Two "armies," numbering, respectively, 163 and 208 men, had been marching and counter-marching all over the country for a few weeks, and finally the 208 cooped up the 163 in a town on the Rio Grande, and there attacked them. The conflict raged fiercely until nightfall, when it was agreed, on the honor of a Mexican, that nothing should be done until daybreak, but that then they should do or die. To ratify the compact, the officers on both sides adjourned to the American bank of the river, and went on a jolly drunk, which put them *hors de combat* for so long that the larger army dispersed, and the smaller one was starved out of Mexico, crossed the river, and is now drawing rations from the United States' stores.

While Chicago and her surroundings are shivering in the cold, it is pleasant to know that the season is advancing in other sections of the Mississippi Valley. We have before us the Longmont (Col.) *Press*,—printed in a prosperous town, which a year ago had practically only a paper existence,—from which we take the following item:

> The farmers have commenced the spring work in earnest. The ground is in excellent condition for plowing. We see in every direction patches of newly-plowed ground, and in some places large fields have been turned under already. Generally, the farmers are compelled to wait for rain in the spring to moisten the ground before they could plow; but this year the ground was made sufficiently moist by the melting of the snow during the winter.

This accords with all that we have heretofore published in regard to the climate of Colorado. Although Longmont is more than 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and only a degree or two south of Chicago, the warm, genial breezes from the Gulf of Mexico make the climate there much more enjoyable than ours. The following item, from the same paper, will carry, especially to our agricultural readers, a great deal of important information:

> Mr. G. J. Evans is down from Estes Park, and reports that stock up there has done well this winter. Out of the 800 head wintered, only two or three were lost, and those by accident. Mr. Evans has just taken 75 head of beef-cattle to market. The cattle found their own living among the hills, no hay being fed.

Estes Park is up in the mountains, west of Longmont, almost under Long's Peak. Think of it! Beef-cattle for sale in the winter, with no care except to herd them, fatted on the grass of the mountains; and yet, from specimens of beef we have eaten, from that section, we are satisfied that the stalls of Jacob Strawn never furnished a better article.

The *Press* adds that one-third more land will be cultivated this year on the St. Vrain than ever before, and everything seems to promise a very prosperous season for that section of Colorado.

The latest delegation which has visited Washington City, to have something put in the tariff for special personal benefit, is one from the manufacturers of hydraulic cement. They ask that a tax of fifty cents a barrel be imposed upon cements and water lime. The invoice price of Portland cement, the best foreign article imported, last year, was $2 per barrel, which, with the freight charges and proposed duty, would make $2.60 per barrel, or $2.90 in currency at the port of importation. These delegates represent that:

> The principal locality of the rock from which the said cement is produced is in the County of Ulster, State of New York, the production of which is commonly designated "Rosendale Cement." It is also found in large quantities, and manufactured more or less extensively, in other parts of New York, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and other States of the Union.
>
> Ulster County alone produces an amount exceeding 1,300,000 barrels annually, employing a capital of about $2,250,000, and upwards of 2,000 skilled and unskilled laborers. It may be safely stated that not more than one-half of the cement produced in this country is embraced in the foregoing statement. Assuming this to be correct, the total annual production of the United States would be 2,600,000 barrels, employing upwards of $4,500,000 capital, and a force of more than 4,000 men, in this important branch of manufacture.

It appears that, in a recent report of General Gilmore, he has given to the Portland cement such a pre-eminence that its importation has largely increased. The present duty on cement is 20 per cent, which is equal to 40 cents per barrel in gold. In Boston and New York, where these Ulster County cement-makers have to compete with other cements, Rosendale cement is sold at $2 to $2.30 per barrel, while here in Chicago, where there is no competition, Rosendale cement is sold at $3.00@3.25. The Committees of the Senate and House propose to put cement on the free list, where it properly belongs, and thus give house-builders a choice.

The most remarkable slander case of late days was tried the other day before a Court in Cincinnati. Anna B. Rupert sued Christian Eberhardt for slander. The plaintiff and defendant were in the yard of the latter, when Christian, who, at the time, was trying to manage an unruly horse, broke out in the most violent language, imputing a general want of honesty, and, by reference to sex, impliedly a want of chastity. The use of the words was admitted. The defence was that the man, being enraged at the horse (which was a mare), used the language entirely in reference to the animal, and in no way with reference to the woman. The only witnesses were the plaintiff, who swore positively that the language was addressed to her,—and the defendant, who as positively swore that it was applied exclusively to the horse. The horse was not examined. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages at $5; from which it must be inferred that they believed that the words were applied to her, and that the amount of injury she sustained was very trifling.

The fine old Southern gentleman seems to have vanished in the vanishing era through which we have passed; and the fine young Southern gentleman seems to have all the braggadocio of his father, and none of his cool, reckless daring. The South Carolina Legislature has been engaged in a debate on damming the Congaree River. In the heat of argument one Leslie said that, whether or no the river ought to be dammed, the Hon. Mr. Nash deserved to be. In reply, the latter remarked that, before the next roll-call, either L. or himself would lie in a "gory grave," and closed by propounding various conundrums. "Are we boys? Should the Senate be a place of wrangling? Sir, I remember, in the old days of our State, an inkstand would have been hurled at the Senator's head for such language. If in nothing else, let us at least imitate those gallant old Carolinians in their readiness to rebuke an insult." But, alas! no bosom burned to relieve Mr. Nash of the duty of rebuking the insult offered him; and Mr. Nash was evidently averse to reducing his theory to practice. The Hon. Mr. Leslie repeated the obnoxious words, but no inkstand cleft the air, and as yet neither of the two combatants sleeps in that "gory grave."

It quite often happens that a criminal, while awaiting trial for his offence, is at liberty on bail, while some unfortunate man who saw his crime, and secured his arrest therefor, lies in prison for days and weeks, because, from poverty or lack of friends, he cannot give the required bonds to appear against him. No doubt, if this retention of witnesses were done away with, some rogues would go scot-free, by buying off or putting out of the way the men whose testimony would tell against them. On the other hand, it is manifestly unjust that an innocent person, not even charged with guilt, should be retained in a prison-cell, to the great detriment of his business and his health. This matter has been often agitated, but the abuse continues. If it is absolutely necessary to lock up our witnesses for the sake of convicting rogues, they should at least have separate quarters and better fare than the regular prisoners, and should not be forced to make vicarious atonement for others' sins.

A year or two ago, when St. Louis awoke from her dream of becoming a great city by waiting until one river and one railroad made her so, among other ingenious schemes for crippling Chicago and drawing trade to herself, one in particular was pleasing to her. St. Louis was to become a great grain-mart, receiving all the crops of the Northwest, and shipping them East *via* railroad or river and ocean. We all remember how a few thousand bushels were diverted from Chicago; how transportation by land was found to be too costly; how transportation by water spoiled the grain; and how the grain-market idea has lived since only in newspaper columns. Our commercial reports show that between 300 and 400 barrels of flour have just been shipped from here, *via* St. Louis, to Kansas City; so that, instead of supplying the South and East with food, the metropolis of Missouri is unable to supply her own State.

Great Britain has followed up her annexation of the African gold-fields with that of the Dutch possessions in Guinea. The treaty, by which the King of the Netherlands gives up this colony, has just been signed, despite the earnest objections of the people and press of Holland and the people of Guinea, who sent a deputation to protest against it, all the way to the Fatherland. For its acquisition England pays a small sum of money, and annuls some treaty stipulations, by which the Netherlands were prevented from occupying the great Malayan Island of Sumatra, so that it is a mutually advantageous bargain. This treaty makes England the first of European nations in African colonies. Her foreign subjects number 187,000,000, and they occupy 6,000,000 square miles of the globe; but they are not, on the whole, a source of strength to the mother country.

There is a gratifying increase in the cotton manufactures of the South. The number of spindles now in active operation is stated at 150,000. Most of the mills are located in Georgia. Labor is abundant and cheap. The negroes, and especially the mulattoes, learn the requisite duties readily. Living is less expensive than in the manufacturing towns of New England. There is less danger of strikes. The raw material is not taxed. Such a conjunction of favoring circumstances ought to insure the success of any number of mills. Those now in operation are said to pay from 10 to 20 per cent on capitals ranging from $100,000 to $1,250,000. If this industry obtains a firm foothold, it will build up in the South a strong manufacturing class, and will dignify labor,—two things devoutly to be wished.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Genoa has a Methodist Church without a male member.

—Sixty-five farmers, keeping from 30 to 175 cows each, deliver milk at the Dundee depot daily, the freight on the article being $25,000 per year.

—David Pattee, of Geneva, has unearthed a piece of cedar from a position thirty feet beneath the surface.

IOWA.

The Baptist College at DesMoines has a relic of the days when Jo. Smith was the High Priest of Mormonism, and Nauvoo his headquarters. Surmounting one wing of the Mormon Temple at that place was a stone herald, whose right hand grasped a trumpet. When the Temple was battered to pieces, the herald tumbled down and suffered decapitation, as well as amputation of what limbs he had. The hand which grasped the trumpet and a small piece of the instrument are in the museum of the Central Iowa University. The figure was made of a fine limestone, about the color of the LeClaire marble.

—A well known Davenport lady recently purchased a farm of 112½ acres—40 being improved—near South English in Liberty Township, worth $2,500, and also invested $175 in stock. Last fall she made her first sales of beef cattle, which brought $200. She grows fine corn, superintends the whole farm herself, and plants her own trees and fruit.

WISCONSIN.

Henry Niemeyer, of Columbus, raised 2,000 pounds of good Connecticut seed tobacco, on an area of little more than one acre of ground.

—Mr. Marshall, of the Hospital for the Insane, is suffering severely from blood-poisoning, sustained in performing a *post mortem* examination some days ago.

—The *Golden Age* of last Saturday has the following among its Personal Items:

> Captain William Wilson, one of the oldest settlers of the western part of Wisconsin, and one of the chief lumbermen of the Northwest, has built and equipped at his own expense a neat and pretty Baptist church at Menomonie, and has become the Superintendent of the Sunday School. It is a great change from fighting Indians in the wild woods to teaching children in a frescoed temple with stained glass windows. All this the venerable Captain has lived to witness and enjoy on the self-same spot where he once pitched his tent on the steep banks of the log-rolling and mill-driving Chippewa, before that river ever floated a log or drove a saw.

INDIANA.

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Reddick, the first white woman to settle in Lawrence Township, died March 15. Her husband cut a road through the wilderness from Indianapolis to his present home, and the aged couple have raised fifteen children.

—A secret organization has been formed in Montgomery County, who bind themselves with an oath to vote for no man for county or municipal office who drinks intoxicating liquors.

—The Hon. David Davis, the Labor Reform candidate for President, will preside over the sessions of the United States Courts in Indianapolis, at the next term.

—After the delivery of a powerful sermon by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, on Sunday morning, five young ladies and one young gentlemen, pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, united with the church, the interesting ceremony being performed in the sign alphabet by the Reverend Doctor and the new converts, the latter being visibly affected by the solemnity of the occasion, as was the entire congregation.

MICHIGAN.

A butcher in Flint has boy-twins, 18 months old, weighing 75 pounds.

—The running expenses of the various manufacturing establishments owned by Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, amount to nearly $50 a minute.

—A young man named Richards, whose parents live on Randolph street, Detroit, and who was working at a tinsmith at Cleveland, telegraphed, the other day, over an assumed name, that he had been killed, and that his body would arrive at Detroit Saturday. On receipt of the telegram the mother fainted away, the children and father wept, mourning goods to the extent of $20 were purchased, the father purchased a lot in a cemetery, and, altogether, the joke cost him about $50.

MINNESOTA.

The Chatfield *Democrat*, a Democratic paper of Southern Minnesota, offers a bar of soap to every subscriber who pays $2 in advance for that paper.

—The steamers on the Upper Mississippi will, it is said, adopt the restaurant system of feeding their passengers, next spring.

PERSONAL.

Twenty Canadians are at Raleigh, N. C., for the purpose of purchasing farms.

—Charles Chamberlain, of LaCrosse, Wis., is the champion schoolboy of that State, he having attended for fifteen months without losing a minute by absence or tardiness.

—A disappointed lover in Tennessee avenged himself upon the false one by blowing up her pa's smoke-house during the marriage ceremony, darkening the sun at mid-day with a volcanic eruption of hams, sides, and shoulders.

—Chaplain John J. Keane, of the navy, who was recently confirmed as chaplain, and his commission dated back to some time in 1861, has filed a claim in the Fourth Auditor's office for $13,000 back pay, in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 15, 1870, which provides that the increased pay of a promoted officer shall commence from the date he is to take rank, as stated in his commission.

—A. J. Kenedy, of Detroit, has in his possession a *fac simile* of the warrant for the execution of Charles I. of England in 1648. Among the signatures attached to the document are those of Oliver Cromwell, Robert Tichborne, and numerous others well known in England history, the signer's seal being attached in each case.

—A Justice of the Peace in the parish of St. Bernard, La., fined Joseph Cantrell and Philip Guiterez $1.50 each for fighting a duel with shot guns.

—The Hartford *Post* of March 15 says:

> A notice was served by Officer Roller yesterday upon George C. Reynolds, a convict in the State Prison, of the petition of his wife before the Courts for a divorce. Reynolds was convicted of theft in New Haven and sent to Wethersfield for six years, and has been there one year. When the announcement was made to the unfortunate fellow he broke down completely, and gave way to his feelings in bitter tears, and said that he had consoled himself in the dark hours of his prison life by the hope that, when he should once again become a free man, he should have the affection and companionship of his wife, though all the world beside should ignore and despise him; but now, that she has cast him off, he cared not for the future, and there were no bright visions for him beyond the prison walls. His appearance excited the warmest sympathy.

—Mrs. R. E. Goodell, of Springfield, Ill., returned home from Europe on Saturday evening, for a brief sojourn, when she will rejoin her children at Brussels.

—The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Garfield took place in New Haven, on March 14. The remains were conveyed from the church to the grave in two hearses, which went side by side.

—James Gorden Bennett, Sen., leaves for Scotland in May, to visit two sisters that are living there. James Gordon Bennet, Jr., takes charge of the New York *Herald* during the absence of his father. He will also visit Europe some time during the summer, and wait there for the arrival of his yacht, and then proceed to St. Petersburg, agreeably to an invitation from the Grand Duke Alexis.

—George S. Minor, of New Haven, has sailed for London, to give what assistance he can to his brother, who will be tried in London for murder committed while insane.

—The elaborate granite monument to be placed over the remains of General Rodman has arrived at Rock Island in six pieces.

—John Bullock, of Bristol, R. I., 103 years old in June next, and whose hair has been white for nearly half a century, now actually finds his hair turning dark, some of the new growth being quite black.

—The oldest Mason in the country, according to the latest advices, is W. B. Willis, of New York, who has handled the mystic trowel for 43 years and is now 79 years old.

—An Indiana wife worked four years to piece a quilt, and then her husband got drunk and tore it up in five minutes.

—No question ever brought before a Pennsylvania chapter of Knights of Pythias is as pithy as what to do with a dignified female who had reached, undetected, the second degree in their organization.

—The remains of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, are buried under an old mulberry stump in front of the residence of General Cameron, Front street. When that tree was flourishing, in the year 1720, the Indians of a certain tribe attempted to burn Harris, but were foiled in their designs, by the approach of a friendly tribe, in canoes, from the opposite side of the river.

—The Rev. William Baldwin, of Great Bend, Pa., offers $10,000 to any one who will pick a lock which he has invented.

—The New York *Sun* says that C. F. Marsh, a millionaire iron merchant of that city, lived in Detroit seventeen years ago, and worked in a machine shop at six shillings a day.

—A Baltimore correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* says:

> A. S. Abell, editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, purchased a day or two ago, for $475,000, the magnificent estate, two and a half miles from Baltimore, on the York road leading to Towsontown, formerly owned by Wm. McDonald, deceased. There are nearly 300 acres in this tract. It is superbly improved, with a palatial residence and numerous other buildings. The elegant statuary, furniture, paintings, etc., were included in the sale. It is considered one of the most beautiful and valuable estates in Maryland. Mr. Abell's country seat is about two miles further out. This contains 400 or 500 acres, with a splendid residence, outbuildings, etc. It is worth, probably, $150,000. He also bought the old Almshouse property, not long ago, at an outlay of over $200,000. He owns a farm of some 700 acres, five miles out in another direction, where his eldest son lives, worth, perhaps, $150,000. Not long ago he bought a farm—the best one in Frederick County, Md.—for $35,000. He also owns several other beautiful country places, besides a vast amount of city property, and large possessions (coal lands, etc.) in Pennsylvania and property in Philadelphia. He is estimated by those who approach the best knowledge of his wealth to be worth about $10,000,000. His present immense income from the Baltimore *Sun* and other sources would enable him to purchase an estate like the one known as "McDonald" every year. This is not bad for an editor and newspaper man who commenced life as a poor journeyman printer forty years ago.

—The New Orleans *National Republican* of March 16 says:

> The firemen employed on the steamship Havana, on the last voyage of that vessel, undertook to smuggle about 2,100 cigars into this port. Before reaching here, and when perhaps a hundred miles out at sea, the master of the vessel, Captain Pennington, discovered the cigars, and for the double purpose, it is supposed, of punishing the men and saving the vessel from a fine on account of the smuggled goods, compelled the firemen to cast the cigars into the furnace of the steamer, and thus they were destroyed. In this act Captain Pennington's zeal only further increased his embarrassments and his liability, and he has thereby become liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $2,000, or imprisonment not less than one month nor more than one year. If he had brought the cigars into port, the extent of his liability would have been the confiscation of the cigars, and a fine equal to their value; and if he had carefully secured the property, and delivered it to the authorities here, with a report of the facts, his vessel would have escaped all responsibility.

—The offer of Mr. Palmer Gallup, of Mystic, Conn., to construct, for the Boston Jubilee, a double bass viol of unprecedented power and capacity has been accepted. Another offer has been received from a Cincinnati man to produce a viol of still greater power than Connecticut skill proposes to attempt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is estimated that the cost of the Tichborne trial will be $500,000.

—The track of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad has reached Fairbury, Neb., the 152d mile-post.

—A company has been formed at Victoria for the killing of fur seal in Alaska outside of the territory controlled by the Alaska Fur Company. The raw skins are worth in London $18, but under the present combination only sell for 40 cents in Alaska.

—Robert Cooper, of Buffalo, is to place a new steamer on Chautauqua Lake—the scene of the terrible explosion of last summer.

—Wilbur F. Parker, of Meriden, Ct., has three eyeless fish, taken from the stream in Mammoth Cave. They are alive, quick as lightning, and almost white in color. The specimens are about two inches in length, though the fish frequently reach six and eight inches.

—It is rumored that Mr. Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has been offered the General Superintendency and entire management of the Erie Railway, by the new Board of Directors of that corporation.

—Petitions are being circulated, and obtaining many signatures, petitioning the Council of East Cleveland to purchase about 200 acres of land lying north of Euclid avenue, for a Public Park.

—There is actually a considerable commerce in toads between France and England. A toad of good size, and in good condition, will fetch a shilling (25 cents) in the London market, and a dozen of extra quality are worth £1 ($5). You may see these imported toads in all the market gardens where the soil is moist, and the owners of these gardens even prepare shelter for them. They pay their way by catching insects.

—A gentleman died recently, in Buckingham County, Va., who owned, at the surrender of General Lee, twenty-two negroes. Twelve of them left him, but the other ten remained with and worked for him until the day of his death, taking for their services just as much as he chose to give them. At his death, to show his appreciation of their services and his gratitude, he gave them his farm, on which they can all live comfortably.

—Chestnut timber is sent in large quantities from Connecticut to St. Albans, Vermont, to be used in the manufacture of railway cars. It is said that the best chestnut growths are in Connecticut.

—A mammoth hotel is to be erected in 90 days at the Springs of Colorado.

—"*The Mouser*," the latest newspaper title, originated at Greensboro, N. C.

—The Chief of Police at Cincinnati has forbidden all persons connected with the department to act as committeemen or delegates to either of the forthcoming political conventions.

—Cheyenne has raised $16,000 of the $20,000 required to erect a fine hotel at that station.

—The Detroit River tunnel excavation is now under the river a distance of 155 feet.

—A Jewish hotel has been established in Boston, where Israelites can find food cooked after the fashion prescribed by their religion.

—The erection of Christ Church Cathedral is to be commenced at Victoria, B. C., in the spring. It is to be a magnificent edifice. An organ, to cost $2,000, has been ordered from England.

—A cow owned by a resident of Addison, Me., recently died, it is said, in consequence of eating straw that had been taken out of a bed which had been slept upon during the sickness of a person that had died of diphtheria. She had every symptom of the disease.

—A workman at Branford, Conn., lately found attached to an axe a rat frozen to death. The rat had evidently tried to lap something on the edge of the axe, when its tongue stuck tight to the steel, and the creature was kept there till it died an innocent but untimely death.

—A bummer sent to the workhouse in Mt. Sterling, Ky., would be d—d if he broke rock with the other prisoners. He went without food for twenty-four hours, and there isn't a man on the premises now who so faithfully is working out his fine.

—A Cincinnati tailor has been taking orders for suits at Louisville, but no measures were taken to him in the invader.

—An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto *Globe* says:

> The Hon. Mr. Muirhead has started a scheme for a new route to Europe *via* Miramichi. It is stated that Sir Hugh Allan has instructed his Liverpool agents to place a pioneer boat on the route between that port and Miramichi in May next. The Minister of Public Works has ordered a survey of the bar at the mouth of the Miramichi harbor, in order that larger vessels may be employed next season. Miramichi is 83 miles nearer Liverpool than Halifax, and is also nearer to New York, Chicago, and Montreal. When the Fredricton & Chatham Railroad is built, the distance from New York to Liverpool will be shortened by upwards of 300 miles.

—Notice has been published in the Canadian official papers, that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the River St. Lawrence, from a point at or near Prescott, to or near Ogdensburg, and the incorporation of the St. Lawrence International Bridge Company. A bill has also been introduced in the Legislature of New York, having the same end in view.

—The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* announces the discovery of a quarry of freestone at Dundas, equal to the best Ohio, and inexhaustible in quantity.

—After two years' experience of the benefits of free baths furnished to the poor classes of people in Philadelphia, it is now proposed to break up that system and sell the floating bath-houses. The reason given is that it costs a considerable amount of money for wharfage paid on account of the floating bath-houses during seasons of the year when the bath-houses are not in use.

—The *Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*, which was last succeeded by the Portland *Daily Advertiser*, was the first newspaper started in the District of Maine—January 1, 1785. Benjamin Whitcomb was the first Maine printer. The first daily in the State was the *Courier*, started in 1829 by Seba Smith, the original Jack Downing, a man of very fine literary tastes, and a poet of the finest type. The Portland *Transcript*, now having the largest circulation of any paper in the State, was started in 1837, and the Portland *Daily News* in 1862.

The Wealth of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, March 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Arkansas has got a bad name. It has been for many years the home of horse-thieves, the rendezvous of river pirates, and the rallying point of all the frontier bandits. Novels, full of bloody tragedy, have their foundation in fact here. But I believe a new era is about to begin. The thieves that have plundered the State are being driven out; the pirates and bandits have gone to newer fields. The great railroad projects, the roads already built, the new surveys, are opening up sources of wealth that nobody ever dreamed existed in the State.

Cotton land that will produce a bale of cotton to the acre (now worth $100 a bale), with as little work as Illinois farmers give to an acre of corn, is valuable property, and there are here a million and a half acres of rich bottom land not excelled in the world for raising cotton; and the great advantage of it is, that it is accessible to markets. The State has more and better water-transportation than any State in the Union. Beside the great Mississippi along its east border, and the Red River on its west, it has the White River, the St. Francis, the Ouachita, the Arkansas, the Bartholomew Bayou,—each navigable for about 200 miles. The very thing that Senator Pomeroy is trying to get Congress to give to Kansas and Colorado, viz.: cheap transportation, Nature has given to Arkansas.

Coal, of the best quality, is found along the Arkansas River, and needs only enterprise to bring it out, till Little Rock might compete with Pittsburgh in the coal-trade of the South.

Iron, in inexhaustible supplies, lies buried in the hills and river-banks, as pure as Pilot Knob; and, with the lime, coal, and wood right at hand, requires only the labor to add a mint of money to the real wealth of the country.

Lead, zinc, and tin are found here in several counties, equal in quality and quantity to that found in any State in the country; but still, for the lack of enterprise and capital, lie undisturbed in their native beds.

The finest sand for making glass, and clay for pottery-works, are found near Little Rock, enough to supply an immense trade.

Novaculite, a specie of oil-stone, used by carpenters for sharpening edge-tools, and sold in the trade for $1 a pound, is found here as pure as any yet discovered, and in large quantity. The trade in this article is now supplied by importation from Turkey. No quarry of it in this country has ever been found sufficient to work, except this one in Arkansas, and this waits some enterprising Yankee to develop it.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas have healing properties unsurpassed by any mineral waters of the world, beyond a doubt, and might be made the source of immense wealth.

The health and climate of the State, as a whole, will compare favorably with any in the Union.

And yet, with all these natural advantages, one-third of all the land is now held by the State. Over a million acres have reverted to the State, in default of taxes, during the last five years, and are now open to actual settlers free; and, I am sure, offer inducements to parties seeking new homes, unsurpassed by any other State.

The condition of the freedmen in the State, the political chicanery that has been going on here, and the uncertain feeling in regard "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," have deterred immigration. But now is the beginning of a new era, and, in my judgment, no other State can more surely promise a pleasant home, wealth, and happiness to enterprising men, than Arkansas.

O. E. M.

Awarding Pensions—A New System Proposed.

DENVER, Col., March 8.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There has been much said and done in reference to doing justice to the defenders of our country generally, and more especially to that class who were disabled in the wars for this country. The people, or rather our Legislators, seem to be at a loss to know how to do ample justice, without involving in unwarranted expenditures a Government that has already shown unprecedented liberality, legislating for its defenders, appreciating their services, and, in a way, alleviating their sufferings, both mental and physical, caused by irreparable losses. But the object now is to make a suggestion, which is thought practicable. The Pension Office shows that there were 206,768 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th day of June, 1871. Of that number a small portion, as shown by the reports, lost limbs or are otherwise permanently disabled.

Under the present system of awarding pensions, a man who lost his leg or his arm close up to his body gets no more pension than the one who lost a foot or hand; one who contracted chronic disease gets nearly as much as the one who lost a limb. It is thought that this injustice may be made right by commissioning, or, in other words, appointing and grading, the disabled ones by commissions in a corps by itself or as retired officers, irrespective of the rank they may have held while in active service, but rank according to their disability. A man who lost a leg above the knee, commission him a Colonel on the retired list, with that pay; the same with the man who lost one arm above the elbow. The one who lost a foot, and has the free use of the knee-joint, commission him a Lieutenant Colonel, with retired pay. A man who lost both legs, or a leg and an arm, or both arms, should be a Brigadier General, with that pay. A man blind of both eyes should have the same pay and rank as the one who lost two limbs.

It would make this article too long and tedious to detail in full what, in our opinion, should be the rank of each lesser disability; but a Commission of Surgeons of the Army who have had experience might determine that in a satisfactory way. It is not intended that the pensioner should be examined as to his ability to fill the position he is promoted to, but it is conceded to him because he has earned it, and the Government remunerates him for his loss. It would elevate a class, to-day begging on the streets, to a position of dignity, and would be an act becoming this Government.

First—Some one will say this project is preposterous.

Second—Others will say that it will be degrading to worthy officers in the army or navy (as it is proposed by this to give each disabled soldier the rank and pay of a retired officer, of whichever branch of service he may have belonged to when he received his injury) who were retired.

Third.—What do you propose to do with a commission officer of high rank who was disabled while in the service?

In reply to the *first*: The reasonableness of the project would soon be accepted by every one, by the report of a Committee, showing the injustice of the present system of awarding pensions.

Second.—It would elevate a man who had done his duty to his proper sphere in society, and add honor to the present system of retiring officers for meritorious and long service.

Third.—Promote them to ranks according to their disability, as may be determined by the recommendations of the Examining Commission. Being an officer of high rank when he received his injury is evidence that he did good service, and had the influence to be recognized to secure promotion before he was wounded; and so nothing is due to the men under him for their valor, as it is not only by his own meritorious service that he secures the position of honor and remuneration, but by the deeds of his men also, many of whom were permanently disabled.

As an economical system it recommends itself. A disabled soldier, so commissioned and retired, where he could fill a civil position, might be so appointed, and a portion of his pension deducted, as might be determined by some rule, in proportion to the pay or salary of his civil position, limiting the amount to which he would be entitled in such case of holding a civil position as a pensioner or retired officer.

To put this system in operation would require a careful examination by the proposed Commission of Surgeons, and would put an end to the many complaints of injustice; and by this system the provision authorized by the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1870, providing artificial limbs and appliances for the disabled, might be dispensed with or repealed, as well as the many proposed acts giving privileges to soldiers and ex-soldiers in the way of land; for it is very evident, especially to the permanently disabled pensioner, that the privilege to soldiers of a portion of the public lands by settlement, as is provided by existing acts of Congress, does not do justice to this class, and still is a great benefit to soldiers who are not permanently disabled. The man who lost a leg or an arm is not benefited a particle, because he cannot do farm-work, to comply with the land-laws.

In the event of another war the benefit arising from this system to the General Government is apparent, as the all-important question always arises in the mind of a loyal citizen, "What will become of those dependent on me in case I should be disabled, if I go in defence of my country?"—for no reasonable person will deny that patriotism is never so great but that these fearful apprehensions, to a great extent, control or make a loyal citizen hesitate. But offer honor and remuneration, as this system proposes, and the objection is overruled. The present system offers, for faithful, meritorious service, pauperism and beggary, and a dependence upon the "cold charities of the world."

The man who did his duty, and was so unfortunate as to lose his limbs, disabling him for life, gets what many call a "liberal pension." Some were so fortunate in performing their duty as to have influence, personal and political, to secure promotion for *doing their duty*; they to-day are provided; but many of that class have not had satisfaction done them. There are many who were educated at the expense of the Government, at West Point, who are retired officers, as this system proposes, who never saw active service more than one experiences in civil life and ordinary business, but may have "fought nobly" with Quartermaster's accounts, where shot nor shell never disturbed their gouty limbs, unless by accidently stubbing their toe on some stray relic on the green of a navy-yard or military parade-ground; but it is not the intention to belittle the services or underrate the valuable services of officers who are known to have done good service and are now retired.

Something is required to be done by Congress in order to do justice to all parties. Let us not follow in the old truck tracks of other Governments in this respect, but establish a system of pensions that is in every idea American, and that will show that a Republican form of Government is progressive, and does not stand still when injustice is so palpably plain as in the present system of awarding pensions.

The increase of expenditures to the Government by this proposed system, might be reduced by allowing the pensioner a civil position where he is qualified. It is generally conceded that the percentage of deaths among pensioners, as a class, is nearly double that of people not so injured, and the ratio of deaths is still greater among those permanently disabled; and, with such showings, the weight of the burden of expenditure to the Government is decreasing very fast. Seven years have already passed since the close of the war. The decrease in number of pensioners, statistics show, is large, and must be very much larger during the next seven years; so that it will not be long before there will be few left to draw pensions; and, if Congress should do justice to this class, by adopting something like this proposed system for permanently disabled ones, it would be but for a very few years.

L. D.

Railroads and the City.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In September last, you published an article in which I suggested that the City grant the right of way to the roads seeking admission into the City upon a strip of land of sufficient width to accommodate all that wished to come; they, the Railroad Companies, to purchase the land in the locality designated by the City. I have noticed several articles and communications upon this important subject, in THE TRIBUNE and other papers, since then, which have embodied some of the benefits hinted at in the article mentioned. As the Railroad Companies are asking to enter the City from nearly all directions, it is but natural that those whose property is to be interfered with should protest, and that the protests should present a multitude of phases which are entitled to consideration. If this subject is treated as a whole, with fairness and careful consideration, with an eye single to the best interests of both City and Railroad Companies, without personal prejudice or selfish interests, some solution of the vexed question may be arrived at commensurate with its importance. What city can be found, either in this country or any other, where fifteen railroads seek admission to it at one time; and that, too, where there are already a dozen or more seperate roads? What better proof of the stability and natural advantages of a city? If the City had all been destroyed, and there remained, as they do, the commercial and geographical centre, the head of navigation on Lake Michigan, and the railroads, they would have necessitated another city; therefore, the accommodations in the City are a matter of great importance, not for this generation only, but for a succession of them; and a correct principle should be established now while it can be reasonably done.

Before setting forth any reasons for the faith that is in me, perhaps it will be admissible to say that, as I have not taken the last degree in Aldermanic proficiency, I, as a consequence, have not reflected from within (so to speak), never having been inside the County boarding-house (Jail)! I cannot be expected to draw up an ordinance that would provide for all the desired privileges and restrictions necessary to perfect my plan, and will only indicate what should be. As I cannot trespass too much on your space, I will only mark out, in a few brief outlines, what seems the best course:

One fact must not be lost sight of, which is, that all existing roads are permanent fixtures where they are, so long as they desire to remain and conform to existing ordinances. In view of this, the new roads should come in as near the present roads as possible, always avoiding crossing each other when it can be done. All new roads coming around the south end of the Lake, or from the south and southwest, should come to Rock Island Junction (Englewood), and from there into the City to as near the centre as practicable, on a roadway, say 400 feet wide, or what, perhaps, would express it more clearly, on a strip of land a block wide the entire distance, coming as far north for the passenger depot as Van Buren or Harrison streets; four or more roads to unite and share the expense equally; the right being reserved to admit other roads, from time to time, until the whole space allotted for roads be taken; each road so admitted to pay its proportion of the construction account; the several roads to have equal rights so far as ownership, allowing 25 feet to each road for a double track, the position of each road to be determined by lot or agreement. By allowing 25 feet to each road, you have room in the 400 feet for fifteen roads, and a reserve of 25 feet on the east side of the roadway for a street-railway, to be operated by steam-power, which would gladly be taken and run for the accommodation of street pedestrians, stopping at every half-mile, or oftener, thus furnishing rapid and safe transit to the people of the South Division, at all intermediate points between Van Buren street and Englewood. The freight-depots could be located on either side of this roadway, at accessible points, as near the centre of business as practicable, giving to each road the right to purchase three blocks in length by one block in width, or, say, 1,500 feet long and 400 feet wide; the position of the freight-depots to be determined as follows: The two roads having the space next nearest the centre of the roadway to take the first three blocks next south of the passenger-depot, on both sides; the one on the west half to occupy the three blocks on the west side, and the one on the east the three on the east side; the same rule applying to all the roads,—thus avoiding any conflict by crossing the tracks leading to the freight-yards, except by the passenger trains, which would be at regular and stated intervals, at which time the tracks should be clear. The space allotted to the freight-departments would be sufficient to give each road an in and out freight-depot, each 1,000 feet long by 60 feet wide, which is ample for all "city-freight," so-called; and, between them, space and track-room for 300 cars, with a drive-way between the two inner-tracks, of sufficient width to allow for unloading and loading "on track," as it is called. This arrangement would give each road room for 300 freight-cars at a time, which would be ample for all city-freights. This plan does not contemplate either standing-room for empty cars when not in use, or for handling what is called "transfer-freight," both of which should be provided for outside the City, where the expense is greatly lessened. In support of this, I have only to state that this is already being done by many of the roads. When I say "transfer-freights," I mean that which comes in car-loads, and is destined to points beyond Chicago, East or West.

Of course, I can only generalize how this could and should be, and will refer briefly to some of the advantages both ways; but, first, let me add that I speak not for the South Side only, but for the West as well, and the same rules apply to it. The roads coming in nearest the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy should come in parallel to it, and those nearest the Chicago & Northwestern next to that road. I know that, in representing this view of the case, I conflict with the views of a distinguished Railroad President, who, not long since, advanced the theory of coming into the City in the streets by depressing the roadway; and I do not hesitate to say that such a plan is attended with most serious objections, and is only admissible at one point, and that is the track of the old St. Charles Air-Line, which crosses at Sixteenth street, which is no doubt the objective point aimed at.

And now the advantages are many, among which are: The ownership of the land would be vested in the Companies, and they would have a roadway over which they would have perpetual control, as the cross-streets would be closed, except where bridged. They would not be obliged to fill to grade, and would each have a double track, without crossing each other, except in the immediate vicinity of the depots,—thereby saving any delays. They would not be obliged to cross the river, and yet would have a central location. The cost of the viaducts would be comparatively small when shared by all. They could never be compelled to use horse-power, and could make at least 20 miles per hour, if necessary, with safety. There would be no more persons killed at street-crossings, as no one would have any right on the Companies' grounds. There would not be any interference with any of the city's appliances, such as gas and sewer pipes, etc. The item of drayage would be very much lessened, and the business of the city carried on economically. The values of property would not be disturbed by frequent applications for new railroad routes. These roadways would be barriers to such conflagrations as we saw Oct. 8 and 9. The proposed street-railway along its borders would equalize property, and make the suburbs accessible. In short, it is the way to do it, or I would not have told you.

When we compute the cost incurred by the Illinois Central Railroad to bring its accommodations in the City to so high a state of perfection,—costing, as it has, several millions,—it would seem that the new roads could afford to spend, say, one million each for such accommodations as this will give them, which is more than it would cost. One thing I am sure of: If there was a hill around Chicago, that it would cost a million to tunnel through, they would all be at work now to get here. I want all the roads in the United States to come here if they will (as doubt most of them will, in time); but I sincerely think that the roads and the City make a great mistake in using more streets than are absolutely needed. Yours, unprejudicedly,

CHICAGO, March 18. S.

The Moline Scandinavians on the Temperance Law.

MOLINE, Ill., March 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Upon notice of the Church Councils of the Swedish Evangelical Congregations at Moline, and publication in the Moline *Review*, the Scandinavians at Moline, Ill., convened in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the 15th of March, 1872, in order to express their views and opinions concerning the law passed by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The meeting was commenced with prayers.

The Rev. J. Wigren, of the Swedish Methodist Congregation, was chosen President, and Student N. A. Melin, Secretary.

The law was read in the Swedish language by the Secretary.

The President explained in a few words the meaning, use, and necessity of the law.

The Rev. Y. S. Benson, of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, made an extended oration in favor of the adoption of the law.

Pastor Malmberg, from Geneseo, who arrived during the evening, spoke also in approval of the law.

After a prolonged discussion by several preachers,—most of them recommending the law,—a vote was demanded, and the law was, by a unanimous vote, approved and recommended.

The proposition presented by the appointed Committee, upon which the vote was founded, were as follows:

> *Resolved*, That we, Scandinavians of Moline, Rock Island County, give said act our hearty support, and join our Representatives in the Legislature in opposing themselves against every measure that could be against said law.
>
> *Resolved*, That we consider the Temperance law as wise and judicious, and it will, as we suppose, a great deal banish the horrible demon that makes the homes waste and desolate, causes lawlessness and vice, dissolves family ties, and makes man a curse for the family and for the community.
>
> *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Representatives in the Legislature, as well as a copy to each of the following newspapers: *Hemlandet* and CHICAGO TRIBUNE, published at Chicago; Moline *Review*, and *Nya Verlden*, published at Galesburg.

The meeting was thereupon, after prayer from Pastor Malmberg, dismissed.

JOHN WIGREN, President.
N. A. MELIN, Secretary.

Iron Fronts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your impression of to-day, a communication appeared from Mr. Alban C. Stimers, the object of which is obviously to impress upon your numerous readers that the promptitude of the New York firm he represents here is very great; and that the idea of bringing iron fronts from Europe, where, he states, they are unknown, is very absurd.

Having superintended the erection of buildings in Scotland for upwards of fifteen years, it will be considered no presumption to state that I know something of the various materials of which they are constructed in that part. Some of the finest and most tastefully designed buildings in the City of Glasgow have fronts entirely of cast iron, the massive outline and bold detail of which have, let us charitably suppose, deceived even the practical eye of Mr. Stimers, who, in his European travels, has evidently mistaken them for fronts of stone, in imitation of which they are scrupulously got up.

Being fully aware of the awkwardness and delays frequently occurring from having orders for cast iron executed out of the city, I would, by no means, advocate the giving of contracts for such work to out-of-town parties, even if they should be able to supply castings at 5 per cent under city prices. Delays have come under our notice in this line that have put the owners to more trouble and expense than any difference that may be in the prices is worth; but I may state that the hints thrown out in your paper have led me to make some inquiries relative to the idea of importing iron fronts from Scotland, and, judging from the information I have got, I believe that iron fronts could be shipped from Glasgow and delivered in Chicago, within three months of mailing the order, 25 per cent under the current prices for such works here. Yours, &c.,

J. MACKAY,
364 Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO, March 19.

Mad Dogs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please to call the attention of the City authorities to the fact that that part of the City adjacent to and on both sides of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track, on Kinzie street, between Ashland avenue and the west City limits is infested by mad dogs and dogs bitten by mad dogs. Your paper of this date contains the horrible details of the biting of four young persons near the corner of Paulina and West Indiana streets.

Mr. Alfred Lewis, who lives at 736 Fulton street, spent nearly all of yesterday forenoon, hunting a mad dog, which he finally killed, not, however, before it had bitten several other animals which came in its way.

Hundres of children that attend the Hayes' School were constantly passing, wholly ignorant of their danger, except as Mr. Lewis was able to warn them.

It seems that either the City, through the agency of the press, or the citizens interested, should take the matter in hand at once.

I also notice that Mayor Medill is a "Mayor" in fact as well as in name. Does he have any voice in the execution of the dog-law?

CHICAGO, March 20. OBSERVER.

Rowdies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your editorial on rowdyism, in your issue of to-day, is timely and to the point. We doubt many of our citizens do not realize that there is in this city a tendency toward ruffianism heretofore unknown. The West and South Sides are infested not only with a class of rowdies who attack pedestrians on the streets, and maltreat and abuse them, but there is also a class that invade our churches and public halls, and by their outrageous conduct, disturb those who attend for worship and instruction. The police seem inadequate to suppress this thing; but these rowdies might as well be made to understand now, as any time, that they are going too far, and that the people will rise in their might, and compel these to behave themselves, or this city will be made too hot a place for them to remain in.

Yours, for law and order,

CHICAGO, March 20. L.

A Project to Insure Deep Water in the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—There was a numerously attended meeting of the Board of Trade last night to consider a project of providing for deep water in the Mississippi River, between here and Cairo, all the year round. A memorial to Congress was adopted setting forth facts regarding the commerce of this city, and showing that last year over $5,000,000 were lost to producers and consumers in this valley because of high freights during one-half of the year consequent upon low water. The memorial asks Congress to order a survey of the river between here and Cairo with a view to removing obstructions to navigation and making such improvements as will insure six feet depth of water on the bars during the low water seasons. Speeches were made by several prominent merchants heartily endorsing the memorial, and urging the Government to take immediate action in the matter.

OUSE OF CORRECTION.

s Closed for Male and Female Labor.

Brick-Yard—The Women to Go nto the Manufacture of Fly Nets.

nt the Fence, Prison Uni- rm, and Discipline.

d of Bridewell Commissioners visited f Correction yesterday, for the pur- ing the contracts with Mr. Rushmore, her, and Mr. Garfield, for female la- Mayor, Louis Wahl, R. P. Derickson, aines were present, and the contracts d, after the contractors had been di- ach give a bond for $5,000 to ensure the e of their part of the agreement. The ners then surveyed the river on which ell fronts, and marked off the ground Mr. Rushmore is to place his brick- achinery, and also a portion of the riv- which he can excavate in order to fill ground on one side of the building. tion is, when the ground is levelled off, as, plant ornamental trees, and have walks in the yard. The river was ex- ee how much ground can be spared pose, and the Commissioners were t there was earth enough to al- ployment of all the men the contractor e for five years. In many places the en and twelve feet above the surface r. The removal of two feet of the closes the brick clay, which is fifteen feet thick, extending down below the . The top earth is to be used for fill- ground alluded to. The grounds be- he institution have a frontage of be- ty and one hundred rods on the river, his point is about sixty feet wide. It ate purpose of the Board to widen the feet; a small portion of the opposite e included for the purpose of making freight.

d held a meeting and agreed to have quarterly report to the Common tailing its doings since the election of ssioners on the 21st of September last; w up rules and regulations for the gov- d discipline of the institution. The lat- ecially needed now, as seventy-five of rs are to work at brick-making outside s of the prison. Greater severity in the t of men who refuse to work, and is to prevent escapes, are also requir- w creating the Board gives the Com- full and ample power to do all this, tend to do it as speedily as possible. was passed authorizing the purchase for clothing the prisoners, particular- ho work outside. They are to be sup- About four hundred changes will be

o agreed to furnish the brickmaker from the artesian well. rking out some ground to be used for tion of vegetables, the Commissioners ussion in regard to the fence which is the grounds. It will be of wood, 14 ad one and a half inches thick. The be of cedar, and, to withstand the t and northwest winds, will be driven river 4 or 5 feet into the tenacious clay. t of the fence will be sufficient to pre- isoner, standing on the shoulders of a , from making his escape, and so the wind cannot blow it down.

e 1st of April there will be seventy-five ork in the brick-yard, and between fifty women engaged making horse nets. nder of the prisoners will be employed e premises, cultivating the grounds, and under-draining, making clothes, shoes, and doing general work. The pect to enter into another contract for anufacture artificial stone. This will he male workers to 125, which will in- the able-bodied prisoners, the others and decrepid, or so full of whiskey that et do a hard day's work. They can be ful, however, in the garden and in doing k. A great deal of work has lately by the prisoners, bath tubs and wash- ing been made and put into rooms for them, and the unfinished work of actors completed. The work of the lat- one in a slip-shod, inferior manner, the y cheated at every step, and much labor ssary in order to put things in good con- ome shoes and clothing have also been ured.

perintendent has been waging a vigor- re upon the multitudinous insects of vorous order, using acids, boiling water, means, to produce "concussion of the His experience shows that they are tena- ife, and that their fecundity is most re- e, for, as soon as one swarm is extermi- newly-arrived prisoner recruits their legions. They are not restricted part of the person, being found in the hair and on the The Superintendent is confident that and every description of insect known man family. By means of purification wholesome artesian well water, the the prisoners is very much improved, be more so when they are supplied with air, which they do not have, except in uantities, when not out of doors. spital room has been changed, and the ners are now conveyed to it without ficulty and exposure. A stock of medi- rchased at wholesale rates, have been nd hereafter there will be plenty of r the indisposed.

ped that in three years the institution elf-supporting. The Commissioners be- an be made so, and look at the coming rs this way: First year, partially self- g; second, more so; third, wholly so. hey are aiming at now, particularly, is ess, sobriety, and employment. To keep filthy and in solitude they consider a r way of treating persons confined for ffences.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ustomed are the Chicago public to find performances at the Academy of Music, attendance has been good during the e nights, in spite of the fact that Miss new play, "Will Hatley," is by no means as a dramatic production. It has im- materially since its first presentation, to the extent of becoming more than ely attractive. General satisfaction will e announcement that "Will Hatley" has thdrawn, and that to-night Miss Denin ear in one of her most famous characters of Bob Brierly, in the "The Ticket-of- Man," which will be given with a cast ill prove most effective. The characters ributed as follows:

erly	Miss Susan Denin
	Frank Lawlor
	Fred. Book
	J. B. Everham
Moss	James Padgett
ess	M. C. Daly
	G. L. Barclay
	Frank Hartwell
n	John Armstrong
p	G. A. Pembroke
avy	D. K. Hodges
Navy	H. Sisson
ou. hby	Miss Edith Blande
wards	Miss H. E. Bailey
en oes	Miss Emma Whittles
lleughby	Miss Cordelia Cappell

s, Navies, Citizens, &c., by the Company.

hapman Sisters, Blanche and Ella, are to e Academy next week, assisted by Mr. Locke, a talented comedian. Blanche n will be remembered as having ap- with Leffingwell at McVicker's, about rs ago, when her peculiarly attractive ade a most favorable impression.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Wallace Sisters and their company are g large houses at the Globe each evening, hich it must be inferred that the amuse- ppetite in Chicago just now is intensely . That the young girls have talent no l question, but it is equally true that they ore especially the younger two—many g touches to their olio performances, re made prominent features in the enter- t. The fact that they are pretty and pre- wins for them the good will of their au- . This is valuable as encouragement, but not be accepted as an evidence that the und of success is already reached, else the bilities of their present state of training remain forever uncorrected.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

ple will never tire of patronizing the excel- ll which the Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble rels are giving at the West Side Opera , where the patronage this week has been ttering as to quality and quan- Setting aside all the rest of the able features, which are up to the highest of genteel minstrelsy, there are two lties which altogether eclipse anything of nd ever seen in Chicago. We refer to the le Frauds" and companion pieces by Har- and Hart, and to the comic quartette by performers and Arlington and Price. The ecte is novel and unique, and should be re- d as one of the most notable performances e minstrel stage.

PROF MACALLISTER

ppear at Grow's new Opera Hall, No. 521 Madison street, on Tuesday evening next, h 26, in a choice selection of experiments in orld of magic. Seats can be secured in ad- e at the drug store under the hall. In the while he is doing an excellent business at ral Hall.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

orrespondent at Laporte asks us to state much Mr. Crosby expended in renovating tting up his Opera House just previous to fire." Mr. Crosby places the amount at , and no one would be disposed to doubt it been favored with a view of the magnifi- result of the expenditure.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

heatre is to be built for E. L. Davenport in adelphia.

he arrival is announced in Paris, from Cuba, ack prima donna, called *La Patti noire*.

elaide Phillips is to return to the lyric having engaged with the Parepa-Rosa troupe.

iss Clara Gottschalk lately gave two con- in London, at which she played chiefly the of her late brother.

he two-hundredth and last presentation of rce" has been given at the Fifth Avenue tre, New York.

usan Galton has been engaged to sing in the spectacle "Lalla Rookh," at the Grand a House, New York.

n enterprising New Yorker is in Richmond, inia, forming a troupe of genuine negro min- for a tour in Europe.

iszt has been placed on the pension list, to very agreeable amount of 6,000 florins a year, the Hungarian Government.

Camilla Urso has been playing with signal ss in Paris at M. Pasdeloup's "classical con- s." She will soon return to London.

Mr. John S. Clarke reappeared in London, at rand Theatre, on the 9th inst.,—playing *Dr. ood*, in "The Poor Gentleman."

wo ballet girls at the Newark, N. J., Opera , were recently burned almost to death caught from the footlights.

aime and her company were last week in ille, where an immensely successful engage- was played. She is to be in St. Louis next

Blind Tom, the colored musician, it is said, made "a mint of money" by his last year's certs—one New York paper says $150,000.

It is proposed to ask the use of the cable for a very short period to fire the guns in London during the performance of "God Save the Queen," in the Boston Jubilee.

—Mr. Coote, who is now indexing the inventories of the goods and chattels of deceased Englishmen, feels sure that he will yet find the inventory of Shakspeare's goods.

—Nilsson is going back to Philadelphia about the middle of next month, after which she will sail for Europe with a balance to her credit, as the net result of her American campaign, of not far from $160,000.

—The chief pleasure of the Emperor William of Germany is said to have been heretofore French theatricals, including the ballet, but French actors and actresses now decline engagements at Berlin.

—Wachtel boasts of his ability to crack a whip in the "Postillon de Lonjumeau," in a manner to render it in unison with the music, and is said to have offered $50,000 to any one who can produce the same effect. The cord is of silk and prepared by himself.

—Vieuxtemps has been playing at Verviers, in Belgium. After a grand concert, attended by the most distinguished society in the town, the great violinist gave, the next day, a morning entertainment to the workingmen of the town at low prices, and the hall was crowded to excess.

—It is currently stated that Mr. Augustin Daly will undertake the management of the Grand Opera House, next autumn; and that Mr. Maurice Grau, nephew of the well-known manager, Mr. J. Grau, will, at the same period, assume the management of the Union Square Theater, devoting it to opera bouffe.

—Jules Lumbard, basso, and Mr. Nilsen, tenor, both well remembered in Chicago, are now in New York, members of St. Thomas' Church choir, said to be the finest in the city. They recently took part in a charity concert, assisted by Mrs Guiager, soprano, and Mrs. Stetson, contralto, both members of the same choir.

—Sigismund Thalberg was a diligent searcher after autograph musical scores, and left one of the richest and most varied collections extant. It contains orchestral scores and manuscripts of all sorts, by J. S. Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Cherubini, Beethoven, Weber, Rossini, Bellini, Mendelssohn, and other renowned composers. M. Thalberg set such a value on this collection that he was often heard to say he would not part with it for any consideration.

—Madame Adelina Patti's engagement has ended in St. Petersburg. She will sing in Vienna from the 10th of March to the 25th of April; from the 1st of May to the 22d of July at Covent Garden; from the 1st of August to the 24th of September in Homburg, and on the 23d of October will return to Moscow, and from the 1st of December to the 2d of March, 1873, she will fulfil a farewell engagement at St. Petersburg, prior to her long-promised trip to America, where her operatic career was first commenced.

—A correspondent thus describes the theatre at Cheyenne: "Monday night we visited the theatre. The entrance is through the largest bar-room in town, which is saying a great deal for it, for the competition is strong in Cheyenne. The theatre is a branch of the bar, as are also a museum and a faro bank. If one can judge from the size of the crowd, the latter must do a smashing business. We are entertained for a while by the minstrel performance. During the entertainment one of the actors jumps over the front of the stage, goes to the bar and gets a drink, then climbs back, takes his place, and the play proceeds."

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* puts forth the following, with reference to the forthcoming Jubilee:

> Everything will be done on a big scale; the chromatic scale will be nothing to the weigh this will be managed.
>
> Gunpowder and nitro-glycerine will be employed to blow the organ, and a trumpet-blast may be expected by the same agency.
>
> All the leading bakers are now employed in preparing rolls for the drums.
>
> An amateur, who plays upon words, will perform a duet with another, who blows a'cloud.
>
> There will be overtures by dry goods drummers.
>
> New York Judges will not be admitted to the orchestra as *instruments* of the Tammany Ring.
>
> Sixteen locomotives will whistle Yankee doodle with bell accompaniment.
>
> The Heidelberg tun has been contracted for for the bass drum, and four elephant skins are now being tanned for the heads of it; and in place of sticks two steam pile-drivers will be used.
>
> The Chinese National Hymn will be performed by the band of the Emperor of China, who are expected in junks. In their absence 300 cats and 60 saw-filers have been secured to prevent disappointment.
>
> There will be a number of celebrated airs,—the contesting heir to the Tichborne estate is anxious to be present, if he can get beyond a few bars.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Conference Meeting on the Holden Resolution.

Only $600,000 Left, and More People to be Provided For than at Any Time Since the Fire.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council, Mayor Medill, and Colonel Hammond and Wirt Dexter, representing the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society, met in the City Comptroller's office, yesterday afternoon, and talked over the matter of the contribution fund. Alderman Bateham, Chairman of the Finance Committee, sent a copy of Alderman Holden's resolution to the Relief and Aid Society the other day, requesting its officers to meet the Committee yesterday. The Executive Committee of the Society had a meeting yesterday morning, and delegated Colonel Hammond and Mr. Dexter to represent it, instructing them to give the views of the Society as to the disposition of the money now in its possession.

The meeting lasted two hours, and there was a great deal of talk, but no conclusion arrived at, as far as known.

The Finance Committee used the argument employed by Alderman Holden in his resolution, and urged that, if the Society had more money than it needed at present, it had better deposit it in the City Treasury for safe keeping, or that a portion of it, at least, should be disbursed by the Mayor, under the direction of the Common Council.

Colonel Hammond, in reply, said the Relief Committee took it for granted that it had no right to give the money to the city; that its members were Trustees for its safe keeping and proper distribution, under the law. The city had no claim to it now. If it ever had a claim, it was relinquished when the money was turned over to the society. There will not be any money left by the time the cold season is over. The society has now only $600,000, the expenditures being about $140,000 a week during this cold weather. If a thousand people were cut off from receiving supplies, five hundred of them came back again. The winter weather has continued so much longer than was expected, that the money was disappearing more rapidly than was anticipated. The society had $1,000,000 when Alderman Holden introduced his resolution, and the difference between $1,000,000 and $600,000 was the result of the weather for the last four weeks. If it continues by the 1st of May there will not be enough money left to have a dispute about. The demands upon the society are almost as large as they were in the middle of winter. In addition to the people who were burned out, thousands have come to Chicago expecting to get work, and, being unable to find employment, are thrown upon the hands of the society, which has to supply them with food. These additions actually make the number of destitute people now in the city much larger than ever before. Last week the Society issued rations to 89,000 persons. There will be, in the opinion of the officers of the society, one or two thousand families of old and decrepid people and broken down widows, who will have to be provided for during summer, after the county authorities have taken charge of all they can take care of.

These arguments were forcible, but what effect they had upon the Finance Committee will not be made known until they submit their report to the Common Council next Monday night.

THE CORONER.

Inquest in a Horrible Case of Suicide—Died of Convulsions—Two Deaths by Falling from Buildings.

At 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning a suicide named ed Edward H. Scovell was found dead in bed at his boarding-house, No. 64 North Canal street. The girl went to call him, and, receiving no answer, called help, and had the door forced open. Scovell was lying on the bed, his throat cut from ear to ear, a razor grasped in the rigid right hand, and an empty bottle, which had contained laudanum, in the left. This horrible sight so frightened the chambermaid that she went into hysterics, and came near dying. Even the more callous boarders were inexpressibly shocked at the aspect of the body. Death was there in all his terrors, but with more than his usual amount of repulsiveness. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest on the remains. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. Deceased had been ill for some time. He was about 28 years of age, and a native of New York.

—The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday evening on the remains of Mary E Hubert, an infant, who died suddenly, at No. 786 Archer avenue, on Monday night. The jury, according to medical testimony, found a verdict of death from infantile convulsions.

—An inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon, at No. 288 Aberdeen street, on the remains of Emeri Dephil, a carpenter who died from injuries received by falling from a new building, as reported in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday. Deceased was a Canadian, and had been in the city only a few days. He leaves a wife and family. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in the case.

—William Waite, a carpenter, aged 53 years, was killed at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by falling from the roof of the new house, No. 85 Vedder street. Deceased was from Kenosha, Wis., where his wife and children reside. An inquest was held. After hearing the evidence in the case, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A Magnificent Establishment.

George B. Mansur, well known as ex-Alderman from the old Sixteenth (now the Twentieth) Ward, as the efficient Superintendent of Dexter Park Trotting Course, and latterly as the keeper of the House of Correction, has just fitted up a magnificent establishment on the northeast corner of Clark and Polk streets. On the ground floor is a billiard hall more elegantly fitted up than anything of its size in Chicago before the fire. It contains three exquisitely-inlaid tables of Emanuel Brunswick's celebrated make, with appointments to match, while the bar in front is a marvel of expensive elegance. The second floor is to be used entirely for the restaurant, with a separate entrance on Polk street. It is divided up into a handsome suite of parlors, with a beautifully-furnished reception room, the arrangements throughout being of the most attractive description. The bill of fare will be found to contain everything an epicure's taste could suggest. The grand opening occurs this evening, when Raines, Coon, Parker, Vermeulen, and other billiard experts will be on hand to give exhibitions. A general invitation is extended, with the assurance of a good time.

California Salmon.

The delicacy of the season has just arrived in the shape of fresh California salmon and vegetables. They are in beautiful order, and may be found at A. Booth's, No. 228 Michigan avenue, No. 507 State street, and at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE LAW COURTS.

Interesting to Tax-Payers—Property Must be Reassessed at Last Year's Values.

The Law of Trespass—The Wardner Case—The Calumet Dam.

The Circuit Court.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES — AN INTERESTING DECISION.

A petition having been presented of the People at the relation of John Forsyeth, against Julius Robertus, Assessor of the town of South Chicago, to compel him to make the assessment of property upon the present valuations, the mandamus asked for was yesterday denied. Judge Williams delivered the opinion of the Court, as follows:

The only question presented by this record, for the decision of the Court, is whether, for the purposes of taxation, the defendant, the Assessor of the town of South Chicago, shall be required to fix the value of the relator's property described in the record, as of the present time, or as of the 1st of April last, under the act for the reassessment and taxation of property passed on the 1st day of March instant. It appears by the stipulation filed, that on the 1st day of April, 1871, the property was of the value of $8,000; that its present value is only $5,000; that the depreciation arises from the destruction of the buildings on said lot by the fire of the 9th day of October last, and that the defendant intends and threatens to assess the value as of the 1st of April last. The act of March 1 instant is, as its title imports, an act to provide for a reassessment of property in cases where such reassessment has become necessary, and this is the business about which, as it appears from the stipulation in this case, the defendant is now engaged. The revenue laws in force at the time of the passage of the act of March 1, instant, provided that every owner of property shall "list" it for taxation, which listing of personal property was, by the act of 1853, required to be with reference to the quantity on hand and owned on the 1st of May in each year. By the act of 1855, it was provided that "all property, whether owned by individuals or corporations, shall be listed, with reference to the quantity on hand and owned on the 1st of April in each year." This listing is the act of the owner of the property, and, in case he shall refuse to deliver the list to the Town Assessor, the Assessor is authorized to assess his property at double its value, as a penalty for his neglect. The law further provides that personal property, of every description, shall be valued at the usual selling price of similar property at the time of listing; that every person holding real property on the 1st of April shall be liable for all taxes for that year, and that all property, real or personal, shall be listed with reference to the amount owned on the 1st day of April. These are some of the many provisions of the revenue law with reference to the listing and assessment of real and personal property. If the listing of real and personal property by its owner must have reference to the quantity on hand on the 1st of April; if personal property is to be valued as of the time of listing, and if, with reference to the collection of public revenue, every one holding real estate on the 1st of April is to be regarded as its owner, it would seem that the revenue law had designed that this should also be the time in reference to which the Assessor should fix the values of real estate for the purposes of taxation. It was certainly desirable that some definite time should be fixed, and if the 1st of April is not the time, then none has been fixed by law. It might have been in the power the Legislature to have named some other time for the fixing of the values under the act of March 1, instant, than the 1st of April. In view of the decisions in the cases of McVeagh vs. the City of Chicago, etc., 49 Ills., such an act would not be for that reason unconstitutional. But the act of March 1, instant does not change the time fixed by the General Revenue act. There is no expression in the act which will bear such a construction, while the provision for the abatement of taxes on property destroyed is utterly inconsistent with the idea that the value, for the purposes of assessment, is to be fixed at the present time. In many cases, it will doubtless be a great hardship to the tax-payer to be compelled to pay taxes upon the values existing on the 1st of April last. In such cases, the remedy is that provided for in the second section of the reassessment act, that is, by an application to the Board of Commissioners for an abatement of the tax upon the property destroyed by fire. The application for the writ of attachment is denied, at the costs of the relator.

RESULT OF TURNING A TENANT UPON THE STREET.

An action of trespass in which Charles Granger was plaintiff, against George W. Simpson and J. N. Boorman, was tried for a second time before Judge Booth, and given to the jury with liberty to seal the verdict. The damages were laid at $10,000, the plaintiff claiming that, on the night of the 18th day of October last, the defendants entered the planing mill No. 39 North Union street, occupied by plaintiff, wherefrom they, by the assistance of a gang of men, took the stock, tools, and lumber of plaintiff, and piled them upon the street, taking possession of the premises. This case was tried in February last, when the plaintiff received a verdict for $3,600 damages.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

An action on the case was commenced by Edward F. Thomas against William Pottle, in which the damages are laid at $10,000. A capias was sued out, the plaintiff averring under oath that, on the 21st day of October, 1871, the defendant assaulted and imprisoned him, by causing his arrest upon a charge alleged to be false and malicious that he had been guilty of larceny as bailee, which charge and conduct he repeated on the 11th day of December.

The Superior Court.

SOME LAW ABOUT TRESPASS.

In an action of trespass brought by Florence A. Bell against Cornelia Patterson and a number of others, by verdict of a jury, $1,000 were awarded to plaintiff. This was a case for an alleged wrongful entry upon premises during August, 1871. It was held in this case to be law that the possession of personal property is evidence of ownership, and, therefore, any interference with the possession, except under process of law, is trespass, of which each person engaged, aiding, or abetting, could be found guilty. So if one, by direction of others, committed a trespass upon plaintiff's property, then all the parties participating might be found guilty, and any one or more of them might be so found, and others might be acquitted. Incidentally, it was charged, that any personal property or money which a woman might possess at the time of her marriage, or acquire after marriage, if possessed or acquired before April 24, 1861, became the property of her husband absolutely. And although a person may have a legal right to take property from the possession of another, he cannot take it without a legal writ. If the property be otherwise taken, or if it be taken with a writ not pleaded, then the fact that a writ cannot be considered by the jury to defend the trespass, but only in mitigation of damages.

THE WARDNER CASE.

The jury in the divorce case of Sylvia J. Wardner, against Phillip J. Wardner, the Reverend, mentioned yesterday, stayed in the jury-room about an hour, and then, as they stood equally divided on the question of the guilt or innocence of the respective parties, they patched up a verdict, which, being sealed, the members of the jury were allowed to separate. On coming into court, however, it was discovered that there was no agreement on any result, and consequently the jury were returned to their deliberations. As a result it was found that the Rev. Wr. Wardner was not guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty, and that Mrs. Wardner had not been guilty of adultery.

THE CALUMET DAM.

An injunction was issued to the Board of Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, upon the complaint of Christian Pfeiffer and others, to restrain them from further action in the matter of removing the dam across the Calumet River at Blue Island, or any part thereof. The complainants claim, under a lease from the 28th day of December, 1864, for 15 years, to be entitled to the use and occupation of all the surplus water not required for the use of the canal, on the main line of the canal, the water to be taken out of the feeder near the foot of the Calumet feeder dam. Having this privilege, they erected a large mill at a cost of about $15,000, which they now own. About these premises is the dam, the removal of which would render their rights and property, in great part, valueless.

INJUNCTION.

Upon the complaint of Lucy M. Buckley, Jr., an injunction issued to the city to restrain the city from delivering a tax-deed of Sub-lot 8, of Lots 3 and 4, Block 26, School Section Addition. The sale was for an assessment for filling, etc., Monroe street, from Canal to Clinton. The complainant claims that by an arrangement with the Board of Public Works, acting for the city, the work in front of the lot, since sold for taxes, was performed by the owner, the Buckley estate, and, therefore, the sale was erroneous.

A NOTE RECOVERED ON.

Before Judge Gary, in the case of Leopold Mayer & Co, against J. Jacobson & Co, mentioned yesterday, to recover on a note alleged to have been satisfied, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs for $4,170 81.

THE JOHN B TURNER ESTATE.

A bill was filed by V. C. Turner and others against A. W. Turner and others, heirs and legatees, to re-establish the will of John B. Turner, executed Aug 15, 1870, which was destroyed in the late great fire. The will, of which a copy is appended, gives to the widow, for life, the homestead premises No. 263 Ohio street, and $10 000 cash in lieu of dower, and to each child to share alike, after the repayment of advances made to some of them. To which a codicil was appended, giving to the widow, in lieu of $10,000 cash, an annuity of $1,600.

FORECLOSURE.

A bill for foreclosure was filed by Henry Warrington against Eliza Dauphin and others. The property is the east half of the south half of Lot 58, in the east part of Ellis' Addition, in the southeast quarter of Section 34, 39 north of range 14, east 3 p. m., being a lot 66 feet on Ellis avenue.

The County Court.

WILLS PROVED.

The will of Frank A. Kiar having been proved, by which he left his estate, valued at about $15,000, to his four daughters, now left orphans, the executor, Joseph F. Kiar, qualified.

—The will of Anton Lange, who was a doctor of the city, supposed to have been burned in the great fire, was proved, and letters testamentary were granted to Justina A. Lange, the widow, under bond of $6,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Richard Corrigan having been a blacksmith here for some years, died, leaving an estate valued at $30,000, to administer upon which the widow, Johanna, was appointed under bond of $60,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, March 20.

CITY PROPERTY.

Wentworth av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-third sts, w f, 25x120 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $800.

Wentworth av, 125 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated March 14; consideration, $900.

Second st, n e cor of Armour st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,900.

West Washington st, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 14; consideration, $2,750.

Ashland av, 179 ft n of Monroe st, w f, 33x150 ft, with building, dated March 1; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 4 of Shoenberger's Block 1, of Assessor's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 2; consideration, $2,200.

Southport av, 175 ft n of Webster av, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 20; consideration, $540.

Part of s ½ w ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13 (for Boulevard purposes), dated Oct. 7, 1871; consideration, $5,167.

Lots 25 to 27 and 48 to 51, of John Davlin's w ½ (e of road) in e ½ s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Dec. 9, 1871; consideration, $4,650.

Lots 7 and 8 and s 25 ft of Lot 6, in Walker's et al Blocks 10 and 15 of n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14 (being e f on Ashland av, bet Monroe and Adams sts), dated March 15; consideration, $34,375.

Michigan av, 80 ft s of Adams st, e f, 40x165 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $28,000.

Hastings st, 72 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $800.

Michigan av, near Ames st, e f, 75 ft, dated Sept. 5, 1871; consideration, $10,100.

Thirtieth st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs n f, 86 ft to alley, dated Sept. 11, 1871; consideration, $21,800.

North LaSalle st, 75 ft, s of Schiller st, e f, 31½ ft to alley, dated March 16; consideration, $5,468.

North LaSalle st, near Schiller st, e f, 6½ ft to alley, dated March 16; consideration, $1,093.

Halsted st, 192 ft n of Sophia st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $805.

Halsted st, 144 ft n of Sophia st, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb 20; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 30, in Block 2, of Assessor's s ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan 12; consideration, $1,250.

Johnson st, s of Twelfth st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $1,400.

Wentworth av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 5, and n 25 ft of Lot 6, in Walker et al Blocks 10 and 15, of Smith's n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $18,750.

Lot 1, in Block 1, on Madison st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, of w ½ e ½ n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $6,000.

DeKalb st, near Flournoy st, n w f, 72 ft to alley, dated March 2; consideration, $2,100.

Jackson st, 50 ft e of Fourth av, n f, 50x99 1-5 ft, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $50,000.

Lot 24, in Macalester's Block 20, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Aug. 5, 1871; consideration, $1,449.

Lot 16, of Bauwens & Stewart's w part of Block 20, in Sec 5, 39, 14, with buildings, dated March 11; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 29, of Bauwens & Stewart's w part of Block 20, in Sec 5, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 18, in s ½ Block 37, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $450.

Lot 9, in Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated March 7; consideration, $750.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 4, of Cossitt's Second Addition, dated March 20; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 2, in Block 2, of Jennings' s ½ n ½ s w ¼ of n e ½ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 1 to 5, and Lot 20, in Block 2, of White's n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $3,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 141 to 148 of White & Cole's Block 1, of Stave's n e ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $1,000.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Four Ruffians Decoy a Sailor into a Saloon, Beat Him Badly, and then Cut His Throat with a Razor.

A terrible affray occurred on Michigan avenue, near Rush street bridge, at 9 o'clock last evening. Peter Carr, a sailor, entered a drinking saloon, on the North Side, shortly before the hour mentioned, and there fell in with four strange men, who invited him to drink with them. Carr, nothing loth, agreed to the proposition, and quaffed a flowing bowl with his new found "friends." The latter then invited the jolly sailor to cross to the South Division, and have a good time generally. Carr yields to their wishes, and they soon reached the saloon, already specified, on Michigan avenue. The sailor insisted on treating the fellows, which was evidently what they wanted him to do. They drank and he pulled out his money to pay for the drinks. He had scarcely received the change when one of the quartette picked a quarrel, and then all four fell upon the poor fellow and gave him a fearful pounding. Having succeeded in rendering him insensible, they dragged him outside the saloon and one of the miscreants drew a razor across the sailor's throat, which was fortunately, protected in some means by a muffler. The implement missed its attempted fatal work and, glancing off the cloth, cut deeply under the left ear, just missing the main arteries. They left him there bleeding and ran away. The saloon people, who were scared too badly to render any assistance or, as the police allege, had other motives for their questionable neutrality, raised an alarm and brought some policemen to the spot. The injured man was conveyed to the Armory, where he received prompt surgical aid. After a considerable time expended in rubbing and bathing him with vinegar, Carr revived a little, and was able to give an outline of the business. The police started in pursuit of the scoundrels who had committed the outrage, and succeeded in arresting one man, who refused to give his name, on suspicion. The others will be captured before to-night, and the injured sailor is confident that he can identify all of them. His eyes are closed up and his face is all covered with cuts and bruises. He had no altercation with the ruffians until they saw he had some money. He cannot state the exact amount, but most of it was lost in the *melee*, or else stolen, the latter being by far the more probable explanation of its disappearance. The attending physician has some doubts about the recovery of Peter Carr. The sufferer is a single man, and is a stranger in the city. He appears to be a simple, good-natured person, about the last to provoke an assault.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The Pacific Hotel Lease.

We learn that yesterday Messrs. Gage Bros. & Rice took a lease of the Pacific Hotel for a term of twenty years, the structure to be completed March 1, 1873. These gentlemen seem disposed to round up their career as hotel managers in a most signal manner, for they claim that they will have in one year from this date the finest hotel in the world. Their success has been entirely of Chicago growth. In the summer of 1852 George W Gage and David A. Gage appeared in Chicago, and took a lease of the Tremont House from Ira Couch, and the Tremont was a model in those days. John A. Rice made his entree into Chicago hotel-keeping, in the Sherman House, about eight years ago. The prosperity of all three of these gentlemen has been well deserved, and they have carried a reputation far and wide among the travelling community. Their new connection is one on which they and the Pacific Hotel Company are to be congratulated. The Pacific will cost, when completed, $1,000,000 and have 500 rooms for guests, and the great edifice will form a most striking neighbor to the new Government building that is to confront it on Clark street.

Personal Items.

Mr. E. J. Whitehead has been chosen Captain of the Ellsworth Zouaves.

—Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will lecture about "The Coming Man," this evening, in Grant Place M. E. Church.

—A woman called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and requested that two of her calves be "pardoned" out of the pound, they having strayed from her yard, and been picked up by a minion of the Pound-Keeper.

—Readers of THE TRIBUNE should be particular not to confound the firm of A. Thomas & Co., in this city, oyster dealers, with the J. A. Thomas & Co., of Baltimore, whose arrest in that city, for extensive swindling operations, was stated in a Baltimore telegram published in this paper. A. Thomas & Co are a totally different firm, and feel nervous lest they should be wrongly mixed up with the affair mentioned.

—Wells Sherman has been requested by the Board of Police to resign the office of Deputy Superintendent, and from a remark made to a reporter of this paper yesterday, by Mr. Rehm, it is evident that the holes in the police sieve now in use are quite spacious enough to permit a General Superintendent to drop through. It is no longer a simple matter of guesswork who will fill Mr. Sherman's place when the vacancy is made. Joseph Dixon is the "coming man."

—A busy Mayor was Mr. Medill yesterday. In the forenoon he went to the House of Correction, where, with the Board of Inspectors, he attended to the contracts for labor, made some suggestions as to prison discipline, laid out the ground for brick-yards, directed the fences to be put up and the ground to be filled, changed the hospital arrangements, and attended to various other little matters there; returning, presided at an important meeting of the Board of Health, then attended the conference of the Finance Committee with the officers of the Relief Society; dictated several letters, and after that pardoned several prisoners from the Bridewell, and two calves from the Pound. Let some Mayor beat that!

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, March 20.

Time.	*Ther.*	*Bar.*	*Wind.*	*Rain.*
Night preceding	3°F	......	......	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	6	29.74	N. W. h.	
2:00 p. m.	20	29.80	N. W. h.	
7:00 p. m.	20	29.80	N. W. h.	inches.

Everything.

The fourth anniversary ball of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Benefit Society occurs this evening at the West Twelfth street Turner Hall.

—Ladies are invited to call at the sewing rooms of the Ladies' Christian Union, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, and examine the work and prices.

—The "fraternity" connected with the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets, will give a dramatic entertainment in the church this evening.

—We have just received the second number of the *People's Pictorial Taxpayer*. It is filled this month with sharp and pungent articles upon Revenue reform and the Civil Service. The cartoons by Bellew are well conceived and admirably executed. For sale by all news-dealers.

—A special telegram to THE TRIBUNE from Buffalo states that, at a second meeting of creditors, the first dividends were fixed as follows: Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 60 per cent; Western Insurance Company, 51 per cent; Buffalo City Insurance Company, 50 per cent. The announcement is made for the information of Chicago creditors on the authority of S. S. Jewett, assignee.

How Is This for High?

From Ross' Paper, Coffeyville, Kansas.

The following is a literal copy of a letter, the original of which is in our possession:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.

MY DEAR SIR: Have you yet recommended anyone to sell goods to the Pottowattomies? If not, I have a plan,—Mr. T., of New York, will take hold and furnish a splendid lot of goods, provided he gets the license to sell exclusively on the reserve at St. Mary's Mission. You can give the Indians an order for goods on this store, and those orders are accepted when the annuities are paid. This proceeding is recognized here at the Department—and is all right—I send enclosed a form of a letter for you to send back to me—to give to Mr. D. But I don't deliver it until Mr. T. and C., of Lawrence,—now fighting here in the Indian matters—and who have an agreement with each other—about Goods—I say I don't deliver your recommendation until I have executed to me a contract to have one quarter of the profits paid to W. E. Gaylord as my share—and one-quarter of all profits paid to Mr. —— (name him to me) for *your* share. You and I, through our two friends—are to have one-half the profits—and T. and C. the other half, and Tappan to do all the business and we have nothing to do, only to take our share of profits at each payment.

Now if you will fit it up at that end of the line—I will see the writings are all executed right to this end—And we will all be right—name the man to represent you—with Mr. Gaylord who represents me—

You will see from this letter what kind of a recommendation to give to Mr. T.—But don't fail to send it to me—as they must come to terms—before they get the License—T. is a grand fellow—It's all right—

Let me hear from you at once

Truly

S C POMEROY

Libel Case.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 20.—John C. Stanton has brought suit in the United States District Court of this State, against Robert Tyler, W. W. Screws, and Mr. M. Coke, editors, and W. W. Screws and M. J. Williams, publishers and proprietors of the Montgomery *Daily Advertiser and Mail*, for the sum of $100,000, for libel. The defamatory matter is alleged to consist in a charge that Stanton attempted to rob and defame the State and the people of Alabama, and obtain money and other property under false pretences.

Railroad Meeting.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 20.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the P., F. W. & C. R. R. was held this morning. The earnings have been $8,400,000, and $400,000 for the branches. The total expenses have been $8,500,000. G. W. Cass, J. F. D. Lanier, S. J. Tilden, and J. E. Thompson were elected Directors.

PACKING AND RENDERING.

Another Meeting of the Board of Health on the Subject.

The Mayor, Dr. Rauch, and Mr. Tuley Appointed a Committee on Regulations.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Health was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon His Honor the Mayor in the chair. Dr. Johnson and Sanitary Superintendent Rauch were also present. The object of the meeting was to adopt a course to be pursued in relation to the packing and rendering business. THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained the arguments of a delegation of gentlemen representing the two interests named, who waited on the Board to protest against the enforcement of the regulation ordinance recently adopted by the Council.

Dr. Johnson was not present on Tuesday afternoon, and he asked what had been done.

The Mayor repeated the points of the arguments, and said he suggested to them that the ordinance be allowed to stand, they to enter into a special bond providing for the payment of an adequate penalty if they did not keep their establishments in a condition that will not be annoying, disagreeable, or unhealthy to the public,—the Board being the judge. All of the gentlemen had expressed a willingness to give such a bond, and thought every one in the city engaged in the business would do so. It was proposed to cover the tanks, and have pipes underground, running to the river, and depositing the refuse in the water. If this was done, it was claimed that there would be an absence of all smells.

Dr. Johnson believed it was possible to carry on the business so as not to be prejudicial to the health of the city, but experience had shown that the proprietors of the establishments do not do it. They had proposed to do it in that way, but never did.

The Mayor did not think a general order would do, but a special bond would make the work of cleaning obligatory. With a bond the owners had no remedy. It was a "cut-throat" mortgage, and the Board could hold them to it.

Dr. Johnson remarked that the coming summer will be a critical one in the packing house district. It was densely populated, and the houses overcrowded; and as an epidemic was threatened, there were several reasons why the Board should be careful about admitting anything which might favor or develop it. He would favor the proposition of the Mayor, provided the Corporation Counsel believed that the bonds could be made sufficient. To test the matter, he suggested that the subject be referred to the Mayor, the Sanitary Superintendent, and the Corporation Counsel, with instructions to make such arrangements, if, in their judgment, they can be made, as to meet the requirements of the health of the city, and to take security from the owners of the establishments, in order that, if the health of the city be impaired by their operations, the Board can assume control of them, if they become troublesome.

The Mayor asked if he intended to close up every establishment that did not give a bond.

Dr. Johnson replied that that was his idea.

The Mayor thought, if the ordinance was repealed, the bond could not be collected, in case of a violation.

Dr. Johnson was not in favor of repealing it.

The Mayor said, as long as the ordinance was in force, they could make a special exception to it on the ground that the firm giving a bond shall render their establishment free of disagreeable smells, and, as long as they do that, the reasoning will be that they do not come under the provision; but, when they fail to do it, the places can be suppressed under the ordinance.

The Sanitary Superintendent remarked that Dr. Mannheimer, the Inspector of the district, knew how the work of cleaning was done.

Dr. Mannheimer said the firms always promised to use condensers in order to prevent offensive smells, but never did so. The smells were bad to-day, and never could be prevented. Condensers had been tried, but the smell remained.

The Sanitary Superintendent remarked that Dr. Mannheimer had been in all the packing houses, and knew all about the manner of conducting the business. One gentleman who was before the Board on Tuesday had said that the smell came from the town of Lake. This was not true. Very little was done there in the summer time.

The Mayor remarked that the offal ran into the little bayou there.

The Sanitary Superintendent thought a very important thing in connection with these establishments was the digging of an artesian well for each place. This would keep them in good condition. If the business cannot be conducted inside of the city limits without injury to health or annoyance to the neighborhood their removal further out would diminish the odor. An effort had been made to create the impression that the Board was interfering with the entire packing business. This was not so.

The Mayor remarked that he saw the fallacy of that argument on Tuesday.

The Sanitary Superintendent had tried, for the last five years, to get the firms to conduct their business in a better shape.

The Mayor did not think they would do it, unless by threatened expulsion or under a bond.

The Sanitary Superintendent said there were other questions involved, which he did not care about discussing on Tuesday, because he did not think it necessary. The subject had been talked over, time and again, with the same parties. He was decidedly opposed to the repeal of the ordinance.

The Mayor would not like to see the regulation disturbed. He thought it had better stand.

The Sanitary Superintendent had no desire to interfere with the business.

Dr. Johnson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Sanitary Superintendent, and Corporation Counsel, be authorized to make such arrangements with the rendering establishments as shall effectually prevent these establishments from becoming injurious to health, or offensive to the neighborhood, and to take such measures as will enable the authorities to immediately suppress them in case they shall become injurious to health, or offensive to the neighborhood.

The Sanitary Superintendent said if that was practicable he would attend to it.

The Mayor had no further suggestions to offer.

The resolution was adopted.

The Sanitary Superintendent said there were several gentlemen present who could give some evidence to the Board in regard to the packing house question. [There were three of them, and they came in after the Board was called to order.]

Dr. Johnson knew all about it, and didn't want to hear any evidence.

The Mayor asked them what they desired to state.

The Sanitary Superintendent said they desired to tell about the manner which the business is conducted.

The Mayor was willing to admit that it had been conducted in a bad way.

Mr. Owen Guthrie, one of the gentlemen, said he wanted to speak of Reed and Sherwin's management. They had not made an effort to make their place bearable.

Dr. Johnson proposed that they *should* make an effort.

The three gentlemen, satisfied that the Board did not wish to hear their complaints, then left the room.

The question of increasing the price for scavenger work then came up. Under the contract the parties doing the work were to receive $55 a day. The Board thought this excessive, and a short time ago reduced the price to $44 a day.

The Sanitary Superintendent moved that hereafter the contract price be paid, the work now being attended with many disabilities.

The motion was agreed to, and the Board adjourned.

A Bad Shot.

From the New York Tribune, March 18.

All through the present session of Congress it has been one of the daily duties of the Administration leaders in the Senate to throw stones at the liberal minority. Every zealous Grant man goes to the Capitol with his pocket full of missiles. No sooner are prayers over than we hear the cry of "Heads!" and straightway the orthodox begin to pelt Mr. Sumner, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Tipton, Mr. Logan, and other respectable persons, to the great advantage of the country and the expedition of the public business. The Military Ring gathers in the lobby to watch the scrimmage, while John Thomas in the background shrieks with ecstacy, and cheers on the attack. If a Senator hints at the redress of a wrong inside the Republican party, or shows a disposition to kick over the traces, somebody throws a menace at him in the shape of a resolution of inquiry. Mr. Sumner is to be convicted of conspiring against his country with French spies. Mr. Schurz is to be imprisoned as a secret agent of Count Bismarck. Mr. Fenton and Mr. Logan are to be found guilty of making recommendations to office. A few weeks ago, when debate was pretty warm, Mr. Chandler threw his brick-bat into the Senate Chamber. He proposed to inquire whether Mr. Trumbull had violated the law by taking a fee as counsel for the Government while he was also drawing pay as a Senator in Congress. It was well understood that the charge insinuated by this inquiry was that Mr. Trumbull had accepted, under the name of a counsel fee which he never earned, a bribe of $10,000 to vote against the impeachment of Andrew Jonhson; and Mr. Chandler has run about, ever since the achievement, vowing that he had "stopped Trumbull's mouth."

Mr. Chandler is a great orator, but a very poor shot. Aiming at Trumbull, he has hit Grant and Conkling. For his question has already been answered, and it appears not only that the circumstance to which he refers occurred long before the articles of impeachment were reported, and that Mr. Johnson had nothing to do with it, but that Mr. Trumbull was retained to argue the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts in a case where Mr. Johnson's Attorney General refused to appear, and that he was retained—by whom? Why, by none other than "U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*," and afterward by Edwin M. Stanton. As for the fee, that was fixed by Mr. Stanton. Are we to understand from the Hon. Z. Chandler that General Grant and Mr. Stanton were employed in bribing Senators to vote against impeachment?

But it is not only the President who has been hit. The head of the President's particular champion, the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, is also sore. There is no law to forbid a member of Congress taking a fee as counsel for the Government before the Supreme Court; but there is a law providing that "no person who holds or shall hold office under the Government of the United States whose salary or annual compensation shall amount to the sum of $2,500 shall receive compensation for discharging the duties of any other office;" and it is said that Mr. Roscoe Conkling violated this law in 1865. Mr. Conkling at that time held the office of Representative in Congress, with an annual compensation of more than $2,500, and, nevertheless, was appointed and paid to investigate cases of fraud in the Provost Marshal's Department of the Western Division of New York. The question whether Mr. Conkling had violated the law was afterward raised in Congress, and the honorable gentleman excused himself by saying that his appointment from the War Department was not as an officer but as counsel. Mr. Blaine (now Speaker) denounced this excuse as a quibble, showing that the special commission under which Mr. Conkling acted contained the following words: "You will from time to time make report to this Department of the progress of your labors, and will apply for any special authority for which you may have occasion. The Judge Advocate General will be instructed to issue to you an appointment as special Judge Advocate." That was a curious way of addressing a counsel; but Mr. Conkling answered that he never received any other commission than that, the Judge Advocate General never having issued to him any such appointment as the Secretary promised. The House seems finally to have accepted Mr. Conkling's position that he was not an officer of the War Department in this affair, but a paid counsel of the Government, and then he added the following remark, which it will no doubt be a great comfort for Mr. Chandler to hear:

> "I should be sorry as an American to suppose that the standard of intelligence anywhere in the country is so low, that any human being, unless it be that distinguished mathematician and warrior, Provost Marshal General Fry, believes that there is the slightest impropriety in a man who is a member of Congress practicing his profession as counsel in Courts, or accepting from the United States, or from any other client, a retainer for such professional services."

Don't throw stones again, Mr. Chandler, unless your hand is steady.

AFRIC'S GOLDEN STRAND.

Auriferous Discoveries in Southeastern Africa—The Ophir of the Bible—Circular of Dr. Petermann, of Gotha.

From the New York Herald, March 17.

Late intelligence received from Africa announces very important discoveries on the southeastern coast by the indefatigable German traveller, Carl Mauch. In letters just received by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, from this gentleman, brief accounts of his preliminary explorations west of Sofala Bay lead to the conviction that he has stumbled upon an auriferous region in the accessible portion of the great Southern Continent, and that he has also, in all probability, solved an old geographical problem as to the whereabouts of the famous land of Ophir, so celebrated in Scripture as that which furnished Solomon the gold and precious stones used in the construction of the temple at Jerusalem. The ruins found clearly belong to an age of great antiquity, and are said to be unmistakably Phœnician. From a special circular of Dr. Petermann, received by Mr. F. R. Knorr, of Washington, we give the following translation:

For many centuries most eminent authorities have inquired, without arriving at satisfactory results, into the true locality of the land Ophir of the Bible, where King Solomon, 3,000 years ago, obtained through Phœnician ships immense masses of gold, ivory, and precious stones for his great structures in Jerusalem. Some have placed it in Eastern Africa or Southern Arabia; others thought it to be in the East Indies or in Sumatra; still others even in the West Indies or Peru. It is certain that they must have been very rich mines from which the gold came.

When in the fourteenth century the Portuguese came to Sofala they found there rich gold mines, worked from time immemorial, and near them ruins of structures which, according to native traditions, were built by Queen Saba. Lopez, the historian, records that the natives pride themselves on possessing books of great antiquity, which testified to the Ophir cruises of Solomon. The literature of the Greeks and Romans contains nothing in regard to this primeval international intercourse; from Arabic writers (Mabudi, Edrisi, etc.), however, we know that, after the decline of the Phœnician republics, this trade was continued throughout the Middle Ages by the Arabs, who, frequently, from the Persian Gulf came as far south as Sofala.

The Portuguese dominion in Sofala long since became but a shadow of their previous power; their late attempts to gain ground in the interior have ended in inglorious defeats.

On the extreme borders of European settlements, in the Cape Colonies and the Transvaal Republic, there had been for many years reports of extensive ruins of temples, obelisks, pyramids, etc., existing somewhere in the far interior of Southern Africa; and especially the missionaries of the Berlin Society have, for a long time, exercised themselves in lifting the veil from these mysterious tales and in striving to visit these ruins. Although not entirely successful thus far, they have, at least, made it possible for the notrious German traveller, Carl Mauch, to undertake last fall an excursion to these primeval structures.

Letters and charts from this indefatigable and excellent explorer, dated Zimbaya, Sept 13, 1871, which came to my hand by the kind care of the missionaries, Rev. Grutzner and Rev. Merenski, prove that Mauch, in fact, has found extensive structures and ruins of very great antiquity.

Zimbaya is one of these places of primeval ruins. According to Mauch's astronomical observations it lies in latitude 20 deg. 14 min. south, and longitude 31 deg. 48 min. east of Greenwich, directly west of Sofala harbor, and only 164 miles distant from it by air-line. This agrees fully with the statement of the Portuguese writer, Don Santos, that the Portuguese have discovered, 200 nautical miles west of Sofala, in the gold country (*racio du auro*) extensive monuments. Mauch also found, in the vicinity of Zimbaya, alluvial gold, which he expects to wash and gather.

The discovery consists of ruins, walls, some of which are thirty feet high, fifteen feet thick, and 480 feet in circumference, a tower, &c. The fact of all of them, without exception, being of hewn granite, put together without mortar, testifies to a high antiquity; and the drawings of the ornaments sent in by Mauch prove that they do not originate from the Portuguese nor from the Arabs, but very likely from Phœnicians, the Solomonic Ophir cruisers.

The present population has been there but for about forty years. The ruins are sacred to them, and they all believe that whites have once lived in this region. Such would appear to be true from the ruins of houses and the iron vessels found there, which cannot have been the works of the blacks.

Mauch has been able so far to visit and examine hurriedly but one of these places. There are, at a distance of three days' journey northwest of Zimbaya, other ruins, among which is, according to the natives, an obelisk. Mauch expects to be able to explore the entire region thoroughly. He describes it as very beautiful, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, well watered, fertile and thickly inhabited by an industrious and peaceable tribe of the Makalaka, cultivating rice and corn, and possessing herds of cattle, sheep, and goats.

It is to be hoped that Mauch, in his further researches, may discover more data of the character and the origin of these remarkable primeval ruins. Whether or not they may finally prove to be the Biblical Ophir, it is at least sure that what has been found thus far establishes the probability of their connection with the Solomonic Ophir cruisers. Voyages from his ports in the Red Sea along the coast of Eastern Africa were within the means of the navigation of that age, and the time of three years said to be used for the voyage both ways would also correspond. It is indisputable that the Phœnicians made southern cruises, and that Africa has, as far back as history goes, the reputation of being auriferous. The present time bears evidence that Solomon's ships, in order to obtain gold, precious stones and ivory, had only to follow the coast southward. The diamond fields of Africa place at present all others in the shade; and, as regards ivory, Africa has always furnished the market with more than the other continents.

In short, to the quartz gold fields, the alluvial gold discovered by Button and Mauch, and the steadily-increasing yield of the diamond fields, there seems now to be added, in Southern Africa, also the Ohir land of Solomon. An archæological expedition directly to Sofala harbor, and hence about 160 miles west, in the interior, would soon throw light on this question. In the meantime we may expect, with each mail, new reports from Mauch.

The practical English have advanced their Cape colonies north, and very quietly annexed the diamond territory claimed by the Orange River and Transvaal Republics. *Vivat sequens.*

A. PETERMANN.

Shocking Treatment of a Little Girl.

From the Tuscumbia (Mo.) Sentinel.

The preliminary trial of Isaac N. Rowland and wife, for the murder of Mary E. Rowland, daughter of Isaac N. Rowland, and stepdaughter of Fanny Rowland, before 'Squire Miller, in the town of Vienna, county seat of Maries County, commenced on the 12th, and ended the evening of the 15th of February, 1872.

John L. Hughes, examined on his oath, says: I reside in the southwest part of Maries County. I am acquainted with the defendants. I was at Mr. Rowland's house on the 2d of this month. Mr. Rowland come to me to go after a doctor for one of his little girls. He told me to come by and see the child, for myself. When I got there I found the child dead. Defendant told me the child was dead. I didn't examine the child, but saw its face and hands. I saw a scratch over one eye and a bruise over the other. The child's nose was swelled. I took the measure for its coffin. I didn't hear the defendant say how it died.

Miss Emma E. Gibson, on oath, says: I am acquainted with defendants. I went to defendants' with my brother-in-law, Mr. Hughes, about half an hour by sun, on the second day of February. Mr. Rowland came for us. He seemed very much excited, and looked strangely. The child was dead when we got there. Defendants said it had the fever and ague. I stayed until about 10 o'clock. The child was not dressed when I stayed. I went back about 12. Mrs. Robeson went with me. Defendant wanted me to dress it. I promised to when I should get back. When I got back the child was dressed. Defendants said they washed and dressed it. I would know the clothes the child had on when it died. (The clothing was then produced and identified by witness.) They had spots of blood on them, especially the under-garments. I saw the child once before this. It was last June that I saw it. The defendants were not at home—no one there but the children. The child was under the bed when I went. I told it to come out; it said it couldn't; its father had beat it with an axe-handle so bad that it couldn't come out. I told her little sister to help her. When she came out I examined her, and found her very badly bruised on the sides and belly. She said her father beat her for trying to get a piece of bread. The little sister, older than deceased, showed me the handle, and said that was what he whipped her with.

Dr. Vaughan, being sworn, says: I reside in Dixon, Pulaski County. I was sent for to see a child supposed to have been murdered. I went to the defendants' house. I saw the body of the child and examined it. It was some 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening. The child had been dead 12 or more hours. I next saw it on the 9th. I was in the *post-mortem* examination with Drs. Bumpass, Johnson and McGregor. There was a flesh wound over right temple; the bone appeared to be affected—this was a blow; flesh wound over left eye; nose mashed and cartilage broken loose from bone; left arm had been broken; sores on hands and wrists caused by burns and others by stripes, inflicted by some person; sores on sides and bowels; a sore on posterior part of each leg caused by burns; toes on right foot burned—these burns probably caused by application of hot iron; no symptoms of natural disease; some holes in mucous membrane of the stomach; these injuries were received twelve or more hours before death—injuries caused by some hard substance; left arm had been broken some four or five weeks before death; left thigh bone broken twelve or more hours before death, with traces of pus. Some of the burns had been done perhaps a month or more. Others not exceeding twenty-four hours before death. The child had not received nourishment for two or three days. Didn't have an ounce of anything in it, except the natural secretions. Rowland said he didn't know the bones were broken. The woman said a box fell on its thigh after it was dead. I think the wounds were sufficient to cause death. I think the abuse and doing without food caused death.

ASTOUNDING, IF TRUE.

Reported Resuscitation of a Man Hanged for Murder at Abilene.

From the Abilene (Kan.) Chronicle.

We are able to relate one of the most astounding developments that has ever come to light in this Western community, we may safely assert, within the recollection of any truthful person. The occurrence commencing with the killing of Kelley and the hanging of his murderer, with all its ghastly sequels, are not nearly equal to the dreadful scenes that subsequently followed, as related to us by an eye-witness. It will be remembered that the dead culprit was boxed and buried by the undertaker, Mr. Eicholtz, a short distance from the town cemetery. On the night following his burial, Mr. Johnson, a Texas cattle dealer, was returning from his herd, it being one of those beautiful moonlight nights for which this latitude is famous. In the bright moonlight he continued his journey far in the night. On approaching Abilene, he noticed the suspicious movements of three persons, who were apparently digging in an isolated locality. Dismounting, he tied his horse, and approaching, hid himself in a favored spot. He discovered the parties to be two well-known physicians of Abilene and a negro man. Presently the spade of the latter struck a hard substance. "That's it," said one, and they shortly after had in full view a large box, whose cover was ripped off in less time than it takes to relate it. No words were spoken, and in a very short time the musical ticking of the galvanic battery was heard, with an occasional sigh, apparently from the box. Presently, his blood running cold, his hair standing almost on end, the terror-stricken looker-on saw the form of the hanged culprit sitting erect in his box. Whereupon the negro, more frightened than he, commenced yelling and shrieking in the most piteous manner. "Shut up!" said one, "you will have the people in Abilene after us," as the other doctor passionately struck the negro with an iron bar used in prying open the box. The other, gazing at the new corpse attentively, knelt down by his side, put his hand over his skull, now saturated with his life's current, and in mild but emphatic words said, "He's dead!" Then ensued a moment of such acting as, our informant tells us, he never before witnessed. Anger, terror, grief, and remorse were quickly followed by an almost unnatural coolness as these two quickly drew forth the resurrected criminal from his box and again nailed the lid over a corpse not to be resurrected, that of the darkey himself. Quietly they proceeded with their original work, applying the plates of the poles of their battery, first over one collar bone, then over the other, while the other plate was placed apparently over the stomach. While this was being done by one worker, the other seemed to alternate the work by repressing the chest. Assiduously these two silent men worked on; not a word spoken nor scarce an utterance given, unless from the enlivening hulk that lay before them. Ever and anon a movement of some part of the body before them would attract attention. At last the first worker, taking a vial from his pocket, poured a few drops in the mouth of the subject. He seemed satisfied, for he stopped his work, and putting his hand on the heart, remarked, "it beats naturally." A few moments longer and another application from the bottle, and the subject spoke audibly, and, in reply to questions, gave a full account of the occurrences during what were supposed to be his last moments. Hanging, he said, was rather pleasant than otherwise, for after the first spasmodic struggle for breath, a delightful tickling sensation followed his veins to the tips of his limbs. Consciousness seemed to lose itself very gradually; and for a time a portion of the brain seemed to retain vitality. The happiest moment of a lifetime was centred in a dream at that instant. Feeling and all thought of the occurrences about him went with his effort for breath, and at last darkness clouded the rest of his mind. From that moment until he found himself in the hands of science, he knew nothing. Our informant, for lack of time, promises further developments for our next week's issue; meanwhile the attention of the authorities will be called to these facts.

A Boy Kills Himself in a Moment of Anger.

Port Jarvis Correspondence of the New York Times.

A shocking tragedy was committed in this place, about 8 o'clock this morning—a lad, about 17 years of age, deliberately shooting himself through the heart, in the presence of his little brother and sister, while in a fit of anger at his parents. His name was Albert Morse, and he lived with his father and mother at No. 17 Ball street, where the terrible act was committed. The deceased was a high-tempered, head-strong boy. A few weeks ago he tripped, fell down stairs, injuring himself quite seriously; but, despite the doctor's injunction that he must keep quiet, persisted in taking long walks. This morning his father determined to keep him at home, and hid his boots before he was up. Albert became very angry when he found he could not go out, and began manifesting his violent temper in various ways. Previous to the shooting, he went up stairs to the sitting-room, where his sister and brother were playing, and commenced to torment them, until their cries brought their mother up stairs. Albert not ceasing at her commands, she went down stairs, and, breaking a small switch off a tree, returned to the room, and whipped him. She left Albert sulking in one corner, and went down stairs. Just then Kilgour, a man who boarded in the house, passed through the room, on his way to breakfast. As he went out of the door, he saw Albert get up, and go toward a bureau that stood in the room, and, as he reached the dining-room, Jennie, the sister, came running down-stairs, shouting, "Mother, Albert is going to shoot himself!" The report of a pistol was heard immediately afterward, and Kilgour rushed up stairs, followed by Mr. Morse, and on entering the room found their worst fears realized. Albert had taken his father's revolver from the bureau drawer and shot himself through the heart. A sofa stood near the bureau, and after he had shot himself, the boy had turned partially around, and was hanging on the arm of the sofa. Kilgour caught him in his arms and placed him upon the sofa, and Dr. Hunt was summoned. He pronounced him beyond all aid. He lived but a few minutes. The little brother says that Albert went to the bureau, and taking the revolver out, said, "I'll put an end to this, anyhow," whereupon his sister started to call his mother, while he ran toward Albert to try and get the pistol away from him, but it was discharged before he reached him. The scene at the house after the occurrence was sad indeed. The mother was half crazed, and her lamentations were heart-rending. A short time before, her eldest son, Charles, had been brought home a mangled corpse from the railroad on which he was employed, and this tragic ending of another of her children was another terrible blow.

Manitoba—Hasty Flight of Riel and Lepine.

Fort Garry (March 2) Special Correspondence of the London (Ont.) Advertiser.

Another scene in the Riel drama has been played, ending with the disappearance of the chief actors, Riel and Lepine. As soon as it became known that the Ontario Government had offered $5,000 reward, a mass meeting of the French breeds was held. A resolution was offered to the effect that, sooner than allow Riel to be taken, they would spill the last drop of their heart's blood. After this had been discussed some time, another proposition was made that Riel and Lepine be sent away to the Saskatchewan or to the United States. While this was under consideration, a message came from Archbishop Tache advising them to send Riel and Lepine out of the Province, and, if possible, to start the next morning. It is understood that this advice was acted upon, and a traveller from St. Paul states that he met, near Georgetown a special stage, hired by the Hon. Jas. McKay, and which contained Riel, Lepine, and a Catholic priest. Their destination is said to have been a Roman Catholic settlement in Minnesota or Dakota. What the next scene in the drama may be it is hard to say; but if rumor is correct, and the rumor is based on the sayings of a gentleman who ought to know, the Dominion Government at the present time holds an amnesty for Riel and Company, granted by the Imperial Government at the request of the Dominion Government, but the latter do not intend to make the amnesty public until after the elections, and the knowledge of this amnesty is the explanation of Lieutenant Governor Archibald's conduct in shaking hands with Riel last fall in such a friendly manner.

Alone—Sick—Forty Days Without Fire, and Fifteen Without Food or Water.

From the Menasha (Wis.) Press.

An occurrence which makes the very blood freeze within the veins of the reader, came to light last Monday, over in Clifton, Calumet County, Wis. Thomas Downing, who for some time has lived alone in a small shanty, back from any road, over in that locality, and quarried stone for a livelihood, was taken violently sick at his home, on the 22d of last January, with bilious fever, and was confined to his bed from that time until Monday, March 4. During the long weary days of his illness no one called; no one to lend a helping hand in administering to the wants of the sufferer, and all because the location of his residence was so secluded that he had not been missed, from his daily round of toil. Last Monday, however, came the good Samaritan. A gentleman who had sold Mr. Downing a quantity of butter last fall called at his residence on Monday to make a collection on the same. Upon approaching the house there were no visible signs of life, but from the interior emanated pitiful wails that were most harrowing to the soul. An entrance was forced, and the suffering man found on his bed with boots and clothes all on, in which condition he had passed the length of time above stated, without the comfort of fire, and for the last fifteen days without food or water. In this condition he was lifted from his cot, and conveyed to the house of a near neighbor, medical aid at once summoned, and, at this writing, he is pronounced in a fair way to recover.

"DOWN THE STEPS."

Reminiscence of an old Nashville Inn.

The following amusing reminiscence, connected with the history of a famous Nashville hostelry that was numbered among the institutions of the past long years before the war, is told by the Franklin *Review and Journal*, which says that the principal actors are still living:

"While the old inn stood on the square in Nashville it was the favorite hotel of the travelling public. On one occasion, among the many guests there assembled were Harvey H——, from Williamson County and John G——, from Maury County, intimate friends, and both convivial in their temperament. They had imbibed freely of spirits, and were in that happy condition in which they considered the world all their own, and were rather noisy in their demonstrations. Some of the visitors complained of their noise, and the proprietor, after some persuasion, induced the gentlemen to retire to bed. He conducted them to their room, saw them safely lodged in bed, waited patiently until they slept, and then drew the bed, which, as was then to some extent fashionable, was attached to the ceiling by cords, up nearly to the ceiling, raising them some nine or ten feet from the floor. Everything passed off quietly, the gentlemen sleeping soundly until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, when John G——, who was sleeping behind, called out to his friend: 'Harvey, get me the water; the pitcher is on the table there in the corner.' Harvey demurred a little, but finally yielding to earnest solicitations, he threw himself out of bed, in the pitch darkness of the room, to the floor beneath. He was unprepared for a leap, and the shock of the fall surprised him. Instantly he conjectured that he had fallen down stairs, perhaps through a trap-door, so he got down on his hands and knees and commenced groping about to find some means of ascent to the room above. The delay occasioned by these movements was torture to John, who was parched up with thirst. So he called out, in language more profane than polite: 'Harvey! what are you doing?' The answer came from the depths below: 'John I fell down stairs, and can't find the steps to get up again.' 'Well, must I come down there, to show you the way up?' 'I wish you would, John, for I can't find the steps.' John, thoroughly vexed at the stupidity of his friend, sprang out of bed, when lo! he, too, went whirling through the air into the distance below, and soon found himself sprawling on the floor beside his companion. 'Harvey, I fell down stairs myself,' was the first exclamation. Then the two commenced a search for the staircase, a ladder, anything to enable them to get out of this deep abyss. Round and round they went, upon their hands and knees. They found a table, upon which they discovered a pitcher of water. Quenching their thirst, they resumed their search. Their clothing had been deposited on the foot of the bed, so this was beyond their reach, and the weather was intensely cold. They must keep moving or freeze. The weary round was kept up until the gray dawn began to streak the east, when they ascertained their true condition. Stealthily they lowered the bed, hastily donned their clothing, and only remained long enough to pay their bill to the night clerk, when, mounting their horses, they made tracks for home."

Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held in Cleveland, O., on the 7th day of May, Major General Joe Hooker presiding. Although the Army of the Potomac was, in a great measure, made up of troops from the Eastern and Middle States, yet the States west of the Alleghanies had a large representation in that army, and in the Society of the Army of the Potomac should be proportionately strong. Owing to the fact that the annual communications of the Society have hitherto been held in the seaboard cities, Western members have not participated in them to any great extent; but this year the Eastern members have conceded to Western the place of meeting, and hope to meet their Western comrades there in such numbers as will justify their expectation of fixing upon Cleveland instead of an Eastern city. Rally on Cleveland. All soldiers of other armies are invited to participate.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.

Thursday, and every night this week, and Saturday Matinee,

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
WITH
MISS SUSAN DENIN
As "BOB BRIERLY,"
As originally played by her in America.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, commencing Tuesday, March 19,
COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY
In their famous rendition of Augustin Daly's play of
Divorce! Divorce!
Only DIVORCE MATINEE, Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing March 18. The famous
Wallace Sisters,
(Jennie, Minnie, and Maude),
Vaudeville and Comedy Troupe, 21 artists, and full orchestra. Monday, and till further notice, "CINDERELLA; or, The Lover, The Lackey, and The Little Glass Slipper." Jennie Wallace as Dandini, Gen. K. Fortescue as Clorinda. Also, a brilliant Olio. Chaste! Elegant! Recherche!

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Unparalleled and unprecedented success of
THE LITTLE FRAUDS!
Harrigan and Hart.
JOHN GARTH, ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
And the irresistible QUARTETTE—Harrigan, Hart, Price, and Arlington.
A monster, mirth-provoking bill of fun. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF
Charlotte Cushman
TO-NIGHT,
At the MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, when she will give her grand rendition of
MACBETH.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 9:45 o'clock.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st., and Cobb's, 471 Wabash-av.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
PROF. MACALLISTER,
The Great Wizard, will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 18, in a startling programme of Magic from the World of Wonder. Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Prices of Admission—Parquet and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Get your reserved seats at ticket office during the day. Doors open at 7, performance at 8.
ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
Regular Friday Sale of COMMON, MEDIUM, and FINE
FURNITURE,
Consigned by manufacturers from the East and West, comprising everything that is usually kept in a first-class Furniture House; to be sold FRIDAY, March 22, at 10 o'clock.
ALSO, THE ENTIRE
Household Furniture, Piano, Carpets, &c.,
Belonging to a gentleman breaking up housekeeping. Goods consist of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Lounges, Easy Chair, Sofas, Mirrors, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Silverware, Bedding, Ingrain and Brussels Carpets, one Elegant Rosewood Carved-leg Piano.
We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and will guarantee to retail new goods at their prices, and at a saving to purchasers of from 30 to 50 per cent, and in every respect will guarantee goods in style and quality. We carry one of the heaviest stocks of furniture in the city, and occupy a store 200 feet long.
COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents,
291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By HORACE REED & CO.
OPENING SALE!
HORACE REED & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS AT
44 STATE-ST.,
On April 2, 1872,
With a GRAND CATALOGUE SALE of
Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Special Auction Sale
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The sale of Boots and Shoes advertised by Thomas & Peterson is adjourned to our store, and will be sold at 10 o'clock, prompt, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, without reserve.
G. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Carpets, Crockery, Floor Oil Cloth, Show Cases, Cook Stoves, &c.
SATUDAY, MARCH 23, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Aucts.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 20.—Sir Travers Twiss has resigned his office as Queen's Advocate General.

A meeting was held yesterday to take preliminary steps for the organization of a Copyright Association.

Among the persons ejected from the galleries of the House of Commons, last night, when Lord George Hamilton called attention to the demonstrations of visitors there, were Minister Schenck, Wilfred Lawson, the member for Carlisle; George Anderson, member for Glasgow, in addition to Auberon.

The steamers Liberia and City of Bristol have arrived out.

There is not sufficient room in Brighton for the contemplated review of volunteers on Easter Monday, but arrangements are being made for the review at Portsmouth.

The interest in the forthcoming race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews is increasing. The men are daily practising. Betting is now seven to four in favor of Cambridge.

Two seamen from a steamship have been arrested at Liverpool on a charge of stealing a number of Italian bank notes, shipped for New York by that vessel.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Horsman, in accordance with a before expressed intention, again asked Her Majesty's Government to assure Parliament that, in case fresh negotiations relative to the Alabama claims were entered on with the American Government, no proposals would be finally accepted until they had received the sanction of Parliament.

Gladstone, in reply to Horsman's question, said he informed the honorable gentleman last night that he had been unable to consult with his colleagues on the subject. He added that he was yet without opportunity to do so, and consequently was not able to give the assurance asked for. He would state, however, that Parliament would be informed at all times of the spirit, aim, direction, and policy of the Government on all important questions. As far as the Alabama claims were concerned, he believed the speech of Her Majesty at the opening of the session gave all necessary information. Mr. Gladstone, in concluding, said it would be impossible for the Government to delegate to Parliament the power of making treaties.

Horsman, in reply to the last portion of Gladstone's remarks, cited the fact that the American Senate had the power to ratify or reject any treaty which the Government may negotiate.

Mr. Gladstone repeated his assertion that it would be impossible to allow Parliament the treaty-making power, but at the same time stated that it was the duty of the Government to keep Parliament informed of any alteration in Governmental policy.

When the case of the Tichborne claimant, now in prison on a charge of perjury, was called in the Court to-day, no one appeared to bail him, as was expected, and it was announced that he was unable to obtain bail. The application, that claimant be released on giving bonds for his appearance, was, therefore, indefinitely postponed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Panama dates to the 12th inst. are received:

Commodore McDougall was there, bound for San Francisco.

The rupture between Honduras and Salvador is settled.

Two Americans, Captain Cunningham and Mr. Simpson, were severely wounded by Nicaraguan soldiers for neglecting to remove their hats in the presence of a religious procession at Nicaragua. Both had been in the country but a fortnight. Neither understood Spanish. The American Minister is moving in the matter.

Severe shocks of earthquake occurred at Arequipa, Peru, Feb. 6.

Seven persons were drowned by the upsetting of a boat of the British steamer Bogota, at Eten, Feb. 13.

The first steamer of the new French line, between Valparaiso and Panama, has arrived in the Pacific.

The bark Delta picked up at sea seventy-three persons escaped in boats from the burning French bark Oriental.

The telegraph is completed from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, bringing Valparaiso within two days' communication with Buenos Ayres.

The new treaty between Brazil and Paraguay provides for the cession to the former of all the territory comprehended within the margin of the River Apa, for the recognition on the part of Paraguay of the war debt to Brazil of $360,000,000. Brazil guarantees to protect Paraguay against all foreign or domestic attacks, and will maintain in Paraguay for ten years a permanent military force. The treaty creates great alarm among the South American republics, and an alliance against Brazil is openly talked of.

GERMANY.

DUSSELDORF, March 20.—A conflagration, attended with the most disastrous results, occurred here last night. The Town Council Hall and the world-famed Academy of Art were burned, and a large number of the most valuable paintings in the latter building were destroyed.

BERLIN, March 20.—The court physicians having instructed His Majesty the Emperor William, who is now convalescent, that care is demanded on his part in order to completely regain his health, it has been determined to dispense with the usual congratulatory birthday celebration at the Palace.

An imperial decree has been issued, convening the Reichstag in session on the 8th of April.

SPAIN.

PARIS, March 20.—Information has been received in this city from Spain that the Carlists are endeavoring to import arms, with the object of rising against the Government. It is stated, however, that internal dissensions prevail in the organizations, which, it is thought, may prevent any demonstrations.

MADRID, March 20.—The appointment of Admiral Jose Polo Barnabi, as Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States is officially published to-day. Senor Manrico Lopez Roberto, whom Admiral Polo relieves at Washington, has been invested by King Amedeus with the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, March 20.—The estimates of the Minister of Interior for the expenses of his Department for the present fiscal year were submitted to the National Assembly to-day, and asks for a large increase in the appropriation for the police, whose numbers have been greatly augmented.

ITALY.

ROME, March 20.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies was engaged to-day in the discussion of the Budget, which has been made a Cabinet question by the Ministry.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 19.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has appealed to the Crown to stringently apply the laws against an abasement of the pulpit.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—An Imperial decree reopens Sebastopol as a commercial and military harbor, with the fortifications restored.

No Hero.

California numbers amongst its present naturalized citizens a former schoolmate of Charles Dickens, who, writing from Napa to the Sancelito *Herald*, has partially controverted the lately popular idea of the great novelists ill-treatment in childhood. Referring to that excerpt from Forsters biography, which, under caption of "The Terrible Secret in Dickens' History," has made the tour of American journalism, this new and apparently competent commentator remarks: "I see a story going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that Charles Dickens was the prototype of his own David Copperfield, who was starved and otherwise maltreated in his youth. I have the best of reasons for believing that this is all a sentimental exaggeration, and from these facts: Dickens and I were schoolmates about the year 1830, in Hunter street, Brunswick square, London, and his family lived in Campton street. He was a good student, and before leaving attained the position of first boy—a high distinction, and by the inflexible rules to be attained only through eminent merit. Each branch of learning with us had six classes, and over one hundred and forty pupils were arranged in the school according to grade, each boy having a 'ledger account.' Therefore, to be first boy, a student had to be first in the first class in every branch taught in the school, comprising the languages, mathematics, Euclid, and all the ordinary studies of a full English education. A lad in circumstances to become such a scholar could not have been very unfortunately situated in life. Dickens was a robust youth, and his brothers were afterwards at the school with my brothers. The starvation business is all nonsense, or we must have heard of it. After he had become famous, he used to preside at our long-continued annual pupils' dinner to our old master, Dr. Dawson, whose sons, I believe, still continue the school."

MARRIED.

CRAGIN—PERRY—In this city on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. C. Cragin, William P. Cragin and Miss Louisa C. Perry, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON—On the morning of the 20th, at 2 o'clock, Clarissa, wife of J. B. Anderson, Esq., aged 60 years.

Funeral the 22d at 1:30 p. m., at the residence of N. K. Foster, son-in-law of deceased, 228 West Madison street. Friends are invited. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

RANDOLPH—At his residence, No. 296 Calumet avenue, at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, R. J. Randolph, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 65 years.

Funeral from the house at 10 a. m. Thursday.

☞ Buffalo, Rochester, and New York papers please copy.

HOAG—The funeral services of Rebecca B., only daughter of T. G. and M. L. Hoag, will be held in the Methodist Church in Evanston, Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 p. m.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHITE—The funeral of Alexander White will be from his late residence, at Lake Forest, March 21, at 12:30 o'clock.

A special train will leave the Milwaukee depot at 11 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

HARBRIDGE—In Brownville, Neb., Feb. 28 ult., Mrs. Alice Harbridge, of Chicago, aged 79 years.

BEEBE—In this city, March 17, 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth H., wife of B. C. Beebe, aged 22 years.

☞ Janesville newspapers please copy.

BLACKWELL—In this city, March 19, John D., son of R. M. and Mary F. Blackwell, aged 3 years and 12 days.

Funeral to-day at 1:30 p. m., from 199 South Green st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Green, Orange, and Purple are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

What is Saleratus? It is a lye. The only wholesome material for daily use in making good bread, biscuits, pastry, etc., is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which contains nothing but what the stomach requires.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in five minutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 28, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $2 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Petermen, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.25 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON.
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.
And by druggists and dealers generally.

FINANCIAL.

AYRES & EOFF, 541 WABASH-AV., HAVE money to loan on city property in sums of $5,000 or $10,000.

CLAIMS AGAINST M. P. STONE & CO. bought and sold. Money to loan on secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 South Canal-st., up stairs.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, houses, and other chattels. J. Q. WATSON, Room 6, n. w. cor. Canal and Madison.

MONEY ON HOUSES, ON LEASED LOTS, furniture, warehouse receipts, diamonds, &c. JAS B STOREY, private banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. Fine collection of same for sale cheap, at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty in large and small sums—not less than $1,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, and other chattels. J. Q. WATSON, Room 6, N. W. cor. Canal and Madison-sts.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF FROM $200 TO $1,000 ON short time. JAS. H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE on a term of years at the current rates. M. MAUGHAN, 145 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city real estate, 10 per cent and expenses. B. L. PEASE, 114 West Randolph-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

$5,000 and $3,000 CASH IN HAND TO loan on Chicago real estate; no delay. J. MILTON OLIVER, Attorney, 30 South Clinton-st.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR COOK County real estate, at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

$65,000—TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards, on Chicago securities, for long or short time. Secured notes cashed. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, having a large and extensive credit in New York among the importers and manufacturers of specialties in furnishing and fancy dry goods, wishes to meet a gentleman who can command some capital, with a view to mutual benefit. For interview, address I & J 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE man to take an interest, with capital to extend the business, in one of the best paying publications in the city, established for five years; capital wanted from $3,000 to $5,000. Address J. G. C., Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 IN AN ESTablished wholesale business doing a safe and profitable trade, and having the exclusive control for this market of the goods of a large European manufacturing concern. Address T W H, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERtiser in a wholesale wine and spirit business. Address, by letter for interview, Y, care of Payne & Gray, 194 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL PLUMBer with from $300 to $500. Address N 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PAper maker with some capital to invest in a mill favorably situated. Address J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000, IN a light manufacturing business. Goods staple and profits 100 per cent. 46 South Desplaines-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT man to take charge and interest in an old established boatyard business. Address M A N, Care Letter Carrier No. 38.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT HALF-PAST 2 O'CLOCK ON TUESday p. m., in front of Boyington's brown stone block, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts., or in the car passing there at that time, a lady's pocket-book, containing a sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at BUCK & RAYNOR'S drug store corner State and Sixteenth sts.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 16, IN going from LaBerge's on Madison-st., to 239 South Halsted-st., an Astrakan Boa. The finder will receive a reward equal to its value by returning it to Room 3, 56 South Canal-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, ABOUT 6 o'clock from 429 Jefferson-st., a little boy, 3 years old, dressed in white and red plaid dress. Any information of him will be thankfully received at above number.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, MARCH 19, ABOUT 11 o'clock, near the corner of Canal and Lake-sts., the plans of the second floor and attic of a dwelling house. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the Bethel Home, southwest corner Lake and Desplaines.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO correspond with a lady of intelligence and refinement, with a view to matrimony; must have some means to increase a permanent business. Address ST. CLAIR PRINCE, Box 1077, Beaver Falls, Pa.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF BRIDGET McDonald; at the time of the fire she was living at 263 Wabash-av. Any one knowing her whereabouts will oblige her cousin, MARY McDONALD, 1583 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—MEET ME "WHERE YOU dropped the bottle," at 3 p. m., Friday or Saturday.

PERSONAL—BORN, SIR, IN A LAND OF FREEdom. Meet the person to whom you wrote on the 18th and 19th, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 4th of April next. Answer by letter directed as before.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED THOUsand brick of a superior quality. Two hundred and fifty thousand delivered on the cars at Adrian on the 1st day of July next, and two hundred and fifty thousand delivered on the cars at Adrian on the 1st day of August next. Reference: James Curtis, Superintendent Lake Superior & Michigan Southern Railroad at Adrian. A. S. BERRY.

FOR SALE—ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED thousand old bricks, piled up before frost and snow; can be seen on Adams' House and Sprague Block grounds; also several cords of stone. Apply to SAMUEL ROWE, 1106 Prairie-av.

J. B. SMITH & CO., DEALER IN BUILDING sand. A large supply constantly on hand. Sold in large or small quantities. Contracts made to supply builders for the season. Office and dock in rear of Union Central Block, just north of Madison street bridge.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET ON WABASH-AV., for a lot in the burnt district, or a good house on one of the avenues, valued at $15,000 to $20,000. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BOOTS, SHOES, OR other merchandise, my fruit farm on lake shore, one mile from St. Joseph, Mich. A large crop can be relied on this season. For particulars, address E. S. STEWART, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—OUTSIDE LOTS in the vicinity of Chicago. Will trade for horses, wagons, watches, pianos, furniture, and other kinds of property. Apply rear office, 127 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

CLOSING SALE—A FEW NEW AND SECONDhand machines are yet for sale, at less than cost for cash only. Second-hand machines from $15 to $30. 194 West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 21 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 73 WEST Lake-st.:
57x125 feet, corner La Salle and Maple-sts.
24x115 on La Salle-st., east front, near Maple-st.
24x100, La Salle-st., near Schiller-st.
100x100, corner Clark-st. and North-av.
50x150, Clark-st., near Burton place.
50x100, Superior-st., near La Salle-st.
50x100, Franklin-st., near Chicago-av.
25x100, Huron-st., east of Clark-st.
50x100, Illinois-st., near State-st.
200x110 on North Clark-st.
25x141, North-av., near Sedgwick-st.
Lots fronting Lincoln Park and North Dearborn-st.
32x110 feet on Whitney-st., near the lake.
20 feet front on North Clark-st., near Ohio-st.
25x106 on South Wells-st., near Taylor-st.
155x160, corner Fifty-fifth-st. and Madison-av.
Lots on State-st., near Thirty-eighth-st.
75x125 on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
House and lot on Halsted-st., near Sixteenth-st.
House and lot on Blue Island-av., near Harrison-st.
Cottage, with lease of lot, on Morgan-st., near Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. F. ADAMS & CO., 142 WEST Adams-st.: West Lake-st., 48 feet, $4,800; Lexington-st., 2 lots, $800 each; Milwaukee-av., 2 lots, $10,000; West Madison-st., 4 lots, $43 per foot; Oakley-st., 2 lots, $800 each; Orchard-st., 2 lots, $60 per foot; Park-av., 6 lots, $100 per foot; John's Place, 4 lots, at $175 per foot; Sangamon-st., 1 lot, $1,600; near Southwestern-av., 40 lots, $1,000 each; West Taylor-st., 1 lot, $50 per foot; Twenty-second-st., lot $1,200; Valentine-st., 1 lot, $700; Wood-st., 2 lots, $500 each; Webster-av., near Carroll-st., $900 each; South Canal-st., 1 lot, $150 per foot; Harrison, near Canal-st., 2 lots, $120 per foot.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES. PRAIRIE-AV., near Sixteenth-st., fine marble-front.
Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., 3-story brick.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 2-story and basement brick.
Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., 2-story and basement brick.
Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., marble-front, fronting the Lake; $12,500.
AYRES & EOFF, Real Estate office, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED INTO 48 lots, on Fifty-first-st., near P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Boulevard. AYRES & EOFF, Real Estate office, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, ON CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. and Archer-av., suitable for subdivision or manufacturing purposes. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOR MANUFACTURING, LOT 125x 266 feet, on Twenty-second-st., near Centre-av. Also, 158x100 on Twenty-second-st., running from Wentworth-av. to Arnold-st. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY C. H. GAUBERT, 386 WABASH-av.: 104x356, southwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-first-st. This is a fine grove lot, and only two blocks south of fire limits, at the low price of $40 per foot. This is one of the finest opportunities for building sixteen (16) cottages, that will sell quick and pay a large per centage on the investment. It must be sold before the 1st of April.
125x125, northeast corner Dickey and Sixty-fourth-st. Cheap, and terms easy.

FOR SALE—ONLY $300 DOWN—HOUSE OF 10 rooms, lot 24x150. Rebecca-st., near Blue Island-av., for $6,500. Balance on long time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE A CHEAP HOME—Small cottage and lot on Flournoy-st., for $1,500. Small cottage and lot on Cicero court, for $1,500. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID house, 14 rooms, and small house and lot on May-st. near Indiana, $6,000, for any good unimproved, inside old limits. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—CHOICE lot, Walnut-st. near Lincoln, $60 per foot. Your own time; $150 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-STORY AND BASEment house, 12 rooms; two-story house, 8 rooms; cottage, 6 rooms; lots 25x125. Inquire in clothing store 295 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$600 LOTS, $50 DOWN, ON WALlace and Hubb-sts., near Thirty-third-st.; to parties wishing to build. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON CANAL-ST., WITH a good brick building on it; rents for $25,000; will sell at a great bargain, or will trade for part South Side real estate. Also, have some good bargains in houses and lots on South Side. L. W. STONE, No. 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av:
Prairie-av., marble front house, near Twenty-first-st.
Michigan-av., marble front house, near Twentieth-st., at a bargain.
Indiana-av., house, with lot 36x178 feet, near Twenty-first-st., cheap.
Indiana-av., house, with lot 70x138 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000.
Hurlbut-st., house and lot, No. 491 northwest corner Grant-place, at a bargain. It is near Lincoln Park.
Calumet-av., fine house, near Twenty-first-st.
Prairie-av., marble front house, near Twenty-sixth-st., very cheap, and terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FINE 10-ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE and lot, near Thirty-first-st., on Prairie-av., $8,000. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON PRAIRIE-AV., BEtween Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $70 to $100 per foot. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 3-STORY marble front house; only $7,500, if taken at once. Apply on the premises, 43 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON LEASED LOT, NO. 180 West Monroe-st. Price $1,600; 9 rooms, gas and water; good neighborhood, near Halsted-st. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN, LOT 30x125; 10 rooms in house. Price $6,000; inquire on premises, 668 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, AND LOT, east front, near street cars and Hayes School. $3,000. Cheap. Address O 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,350; DECIDE AT ONCE; all can't have this splendid new cottage, bay windows, lot 25x125, near Fulton and Leavitt-sts. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, only $1,150. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CITIZENS, ARISE FROM YOUR sleep, and secure this bargain, Park-av., choice residence, 30-foot lot, $5,000 if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS—LONG TIME—ERIE-st., near Lincoln, $950, four years; Second-st., fronting small park, $950; Indiana-st., near Leavitt-st., $1,000. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$500 DOWN, ELEGANT COTTAGE, brick basement, 50 foot lot, 2 blocks west Union Park, $6,500, your own time. Possession immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH CLINTON-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington-sts., 76 feet by 150 feet to an alley. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES on leased ground, near centre of business on South Side. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE No. 890 WABASH-AV. AND a five-year lease of lot. JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment building 48 Carpenter-st. THOMAS LANIGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEments 10-room dwellings; all modern improvements, and gas fixtures, barns, etc.; West Adams-st., near Aberdeen; half on long time. W. H. ROUNDS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Honover, Butler, Wallace Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—299 FT. FRONT BY 196 FT. DEEP TO an alley on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av. Price, $54,900. This is the best corner for sale in Chicago. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—44 LOTS JUST OUTSIDE OF FIRE Limits, within one block of the new depot at crossing of Fullerton and Milwaukee-avs. Trains will run every hour; fare 5c. We can give the best bargains to be found in lots Northwest. High ground, perfect title, and terms to suit. Go out with us before you buy. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—220 PARK-AV., MARBLE-FRONT, 12 rooms, 8 closets, all modern improvements. Lot 27x124. Brick barn. $11,000. Address Box 320, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 153 AND 155 Centre-av. Inquire at 342 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF CALIfornia-av., the cheapest lots in the city. Terms to suit. Address 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE WEST MADISON-ST. lot [offered for a few days only], nearly opposite Sherman House, between Clinton and Jefferson-sts., 40x189 to alley. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION AND JEFFERSON Parks, on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., 2 new swell-front, French roof, brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, having south fronts; also, wood house, 281 Warren-av., 10 rooms. This property will be sold low, on easy payments, at better rates than high rents. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 281 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, AND LOT 24x170; modern improvements; location first-class, 450 West Washington-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—MY DWELLING NO. 88 DAVIS-ST., 1 block west of Western-av., 2 blocks from horse cars; good neighborhood; finely finished; rich moulding; double floors; marble mantel; 2 large bay windows; newly painted; house 30x26, being the best cottage on West Side; will rent for $45 per month; size of lot, 36x120; price, $3,500. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 53 South Carpenter-st., near Madison; suitable for dentist's offices, wholesale or retail millinery or dry goods; or easily adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS FROM $2,000 to $7,000, on fair terms. Some in each Division. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON AND NEAR Southwestern Plank Road, Harrison-st., and Robey-st.; also, on Loomis-st. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS OUT OF FIRE limits, close to horse cars. Easy terms. No cash down to those who build. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS AT $850, $1,250, $1,200, $1,700. Good bargains. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WEST VAN BUREN-st., choice property at a bargain. Bona fide; must be sold; good chance to secure a corner cheap. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV. — 100x172 FEET northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—4 LOTS ON INDIana-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—2 LOTS, each 25x178 deep to alley, on north side of West Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 31x128 feet, southeast corner of Adams and Centre-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENty-second-st., 2-story frame house of 10 rooms; good cellar, furnace, nearly new; barn; lot 25x180. Everything in good and complete order. Very cheap. HART & BIGGS.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 338 Wabash-av. Large frame house on Michigan-av. between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Price $2,500; to be removed immediately after May 1st next.

FOR SALE—BY BELDEN F. CULVER, 15 NIXon's Building, N. E. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.
Calumet-av., 66 feet, near Twenty-second-st.
Erie-st., 28 feet S. E. corner State.
Superior-st., 50 feet near Kingsbury.
North Dearborn-st., 25 feet east front, near Chestnut.
Lake Shore and Lake View lots of size to suit.
Sundry dwellings in Lake View, ranging in price from $2,500 to $25,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., 3-story basement marble front, handsomely furnished, $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., 2 story frame and brick basement house; lot 50x180 feet; good barn; $24,000.
WABASH-AV.—North of Twenty-third-st., two 3-story and basement marble front houses and lots, $13,000 each.
PRAIRIE-AV.—North of Twenty-sixth-st., 3-story and basement marble-front, with Mansard roof; lot 23x125 feet; $13,000 only.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.
2-story and basement brick house, 21 North Peoria-st.; $8,000.
Large 2-story house and lot, 25x190, Adams-st. near Centre-av.; $9,000.
First-class house with corner lot 50x125, Warren-av. 2-story and basement brick, with furniture, Morgan-st. near Monroe, lot 200 feet deep; $15,000.
Swell front brick house, Monroe-st. near Jefferson Park, barn.
2-story frame, and 60 foot lot, Warren-av east of Hoyne; $6,000.
45 feet Monroe-st near Lincoln; 75x125 corner Van Buren and Wood; 49 feet Wood-st near Monroe, east front.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.: Houses on leased lots; possession May 1. Two-story frame, 10 rooms, Peoria-st., near Van Buren; cottages 183 and 240 South Morgan-st. $1,200 and $1,500; 1½-story, 125 South Green-st., $1,750; 223 South Green-st., basement cottage, $2,100; No. 24 North Reuben-st., 7 years' lease, $37.50 per year; No. 678 Fulton-st., 1½-story; 331 Randolph-st., 3 story; 1186 State-st., near Twenty-third-st., and barn; first class house and lease of lot, $100 per year to 1878, $2,500.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st., lots outside the fire limits: 4 lots Honore-st near Van Buren-st; 8 lots Robey-st near Southwestern-av; $1,250 each; 2 lots Southwestern-av near Harrison, $1,050 each; 10 lots Flournoy-st east of Leavett-st, $1,000; 5 lots Jackson-st 2½ blocks west of Western-av, cheap; lots on Western-av near Hubbard; 15 lots on Chicago-av and First-st near Hoyne-st, on very easy payments; all the unsold lots in Wicker Park tract 26x162, with large evergreens.

FOR SALE—NO. 240 WARREN-AV., NICE house, modern improvements and barn, with lot 30x125. Will be sold on long time, or rented for two years and furniture sold. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.
50x143 Indiana-av near Fourteenth-st; $175 per foot.
Marble-front house and brick barn, Michigan-av near Twenty-fifth-st; $15,500.
2-story and English basement brick house and barn Indiana-av near Thirty-first-st; $4,500.
50x125 corner South Park-av and Thirty-third-st.
60 feet Wells-st near Madison; ⅓ cash, balance 5 years.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE COTTAGES; 4 NEAT new cottages, with lots 24 feet front on West Lake-st., near Oakley-st.; $4,200 each. Also, 5 new cottages on Park-av., near Oakley-st., with lots 24 feet front, at $6,000 each. These cottages are cheap, and can be bought on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP LOTS; TWO lots on Western-av., near Jackson, $1,200. 2 lots on Warren-av., $1,160. 50x150 near Wicker Park, $1,500. Lots on Mitchell, near Laflin, $900. Cheap lots in all parts of the city on easy terms. COY & MOSS, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP; CHOICE LOT, 48X 125 feet on Belden av., one block west of Lincoln Park, with good house and barn, ready for occupancy. The lot alone is worth the price. GEO. W. HILL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS BY CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st. Cottage new and extra built, valuable, 10 years' lease, $2,250. Fulton-st., 8 large rooms, valuable, 10 years' lease, all improvements, $2,600. Business lots on Chicago-av., corner LaSalle.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTHLY and easy payments, from $2,000 to $20,000, in North, South, and West Sides. Also, suburban houses at low prices. EDMUND G. STILES, 51 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TWO-STORY house, good barn, with 100x194 feet, on Madison-st., east of Oakley-st.; easy terms. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON HARRIson-st., $2,500.
Cottage and lot on Owasco-st., $2,000.
Cottage and lot on Davis-st., $2,250.
Brick house and lot on Hoyne-st., $5,000.
2 lots on Lake-st., outside fire limits, $1,000.
2 lots on Oakley-st., 30x125 feet, $1,000.
POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st. Lots in the Wicker Park Tract fronting the Park; Robey, Hoyn, and other streets, and on North-av, 26x162 with large evergreens, sidewalks, etc., fine improvements now being made; easy terms.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 120x180, on Union-av., just west of Cottage Grove-av. Beautiful grove lot, and must be sold. We want an offer. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., a desirable brick residence, for a few days only. Also, a brick residence on West Jackson-st., near Wood, on easy terms. Apply mornings only. D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 168 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL cottage house with four rooms and a summer kitchen, with lease of lot till 1875, situated at 690 Fourth-st., near Robey; will sell very cheap. Apply to M. M. MILLER, Room 1, Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., price $20,000; also Michigan-av., price $1,800. A low priced house on Wabash-av., cottage on Perch-st. new house in Evanston, built to order, 3 houses in Ravenswood, on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—388 WABASH-AV.; BRICK HOUSE, lot 35x170 feet, $5,000 cash, balance in 7 years. A great bargain. Renting for $4,000 per year.
House and lot in Irving Park Addition, $2,000; $300 cash; balance $100 every three months.
5 acres, 1,170 feet, corner Western-av., and Fourth-st., 3 blocks from street cars; easy terms; $25,000.
378 Wabash-av., 4-story marble-front; lot 40x170 feet; easy terms; $55,000.
Residences large and small on the South and West Sides.
MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Fourth-av., near Jackson-st.; we want a cash offer to-day. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—119 PEORIA-ST., EAST FRONT, north of Adams, two-story frame, with barn; lot 50 feet. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—202 CENTRE-AV., TWO-STORY frame; lot 25x150; price, $5,000.
Cottage on Hubbard-st., near Robey; price, $2,000.
Cottage on Hamilton-st., near Jackson; price, $3,800.
Cottage 167 North Wood-st., near Hubbard; price, $2,000.
Also, first-class houses on Warren and Park-avs. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 25 FEET, WEST front, near Jackson-st., close to the new Government Building and the great Pacific Hotel. State-st., 25 feet, near Van Buren-st. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH PANtry, closets, &c., with lot 25x120 feet, including barn on Forty-fifth-st., second house west of Cottage Grove-av. Apply at hardware store 164 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE 405 WEST WASHington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Lot 60x180 feet to 20 foot alley; house 41x29 feet, with wing 18x24. Hall in centre of house; all modern improvements. Barn and tenement house on rear of lot. Would take in part payment a small house and lot, balance on long time. For price and terms inquire of JAMES H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUT OF FIRE LIMITS, IN good neighborhoods, for $350, $500, $800, and $1,000 each; convenient to horse cars. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NEAR Union Park; lot 25x125; $4,000 if taken this week; $1,250 cash, $1,250 one year; balance long time. Possession April 1. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., 60 FEET, south front, east of Paulina-st.; cheap and usual terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON LEASED ground, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., at a bargain. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOT AND BASEment cottage near street car and Union Park. Price, $5,500. Would take one-half cash, balance in lots outside fire limits. A. KOVATS, 465 Fulton-st., or Room 6 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—9-ROOM HOUSE and barn, lot 25x180, east front, north of Twenty-st. $8,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR 60 DAYS only, by Jacob Weil & Co., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement:
200 feet on the southeast corner of Wells and Jackson-sts., $600 a foot; one-half cash, balance on time.
40 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. by 50 feet deep on Monroe-st. Price, $32,500.
90 feet on Adams-st., 190 feet deep, near Wells st. $350 a foot, for only one week.
80 feet on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av., 108 feet deep. $54,990.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best fruit farms in the Northwest, ½ of a mile from Marengo, McHenry County, Ill.; 9,600 fine large apple trees, all bearing and grafted with choice fruit; 200 early Richmond cherry trees; 9 acres of strawberries and raspberries; 1 acre choice grapes; 260 standard pear trees. Orchard yielded last season 18,000 bushels of apples; 3 houses; 3 good barns. Main house 18 rooms; one of the best in the country. Stock, farming utensils, and furniture of house will be sold with farm. Will exchange for good Chicago property, improved or unimproved. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington-st.—160 acres farming land in Wisconsin; 1 stone quarry in Joliet, Ill.; horse, buggy, and harness; 10-horse-power boiler and pump; 5 iron stills and receivers, &c., &c.; house and lot in Geneva, Ill.; 40 acre farm near Joliet; 60 feet corner of LaSalle and Indiana-sts.; very cheap.

FOR SALE—AT AURORA, ILL., AT $5,600, THE handsome residence on Lincoln-av., formerly owned by Rev. Dr. Forrester; it is ¼ acre lot, situate in the choicest portion of the city, with fine new barn on alley in rear costing over $1,000, a conservatory costing $500; iron fence on cut stone base, costing $450; McGregor furnace, gas pipings and fixtures, &c. It is one of the most desirable residences in Aurora; place sold several years ago for $10,000. Apply to M. FELSENHELD, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM near St Joseph, Mich., only one-half mile from city limits, 40 acres, all good fruit land; good brick house, large barn, carriage-house, ice-house, etc., etc. A choice variety of grape vines; peach, apple, plum, and cherry trees; blackberries, currants, and raspberries in good, bearing condition. Price, $10,000. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 12 ACRES CHOICE Vineyard. Easy terms, or will take suburban Chicago property. This vineyard will pay a large per cent. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A FEW SECTIONS OF LAND IN Stone and Barry Counties, Missouri. Inquire at Ulrich's Hotel of D. B. FOWLER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE — RESIDENCE property between Lake and Jackson, and west of May-st. State price and terms. Address SIMONS, Phoenix Iron Works, Chicago.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF 6 TO 8 ROOMS; worth not over $5,000; South or West Side, or one of the suburbs; first payment to be made with a good lot on the North Side. Address G 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—3 HOUSES AND lots, South Side, east of State-st.; two not to exceed $10,000 each, the other $5,000. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

WANTED—I HAVE TWO OR THREE PARties wanting houses in city, ranging about $5,000 to $10,000, and one $20,000. Owners wishing to sell please call and see me. HENRY P. GEORGE, 289 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A $125 DUE BILL FOR FURNIture on a first-class house at a big discount for cash. Address 517 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, CARPETS, TAbles, refrigerator, dining chairs, cook stove, and sundries. 129 Twenty-second-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR furniture and carpets, or other household goods, will find a cash purchaser by addressing I. J., 995 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and 5 cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 4 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the 20th of April, for just what I can get for them. My prices are from $1,650 to $8,000, one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments with 9 per cent interest. I mean business and intend not to rent but sell at some price, and build again. The highest offer will buy any of the houses named. See me. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 84 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE BY PATCH & CLYBOURN, REAL Estate and Loan Agents, 26 North Clark-st.
40 acres adjoining Ravenswood; choice place for a subdivision.
5 acres in Lake View, in Sec. 20, 40, 14; at a bargain; easy terms.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 41, 13; timber land; $100 per acre; all cash.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 41, 13; timber land; $100 per acre; all cash.
40 acres in Sec. 17, 37, 14; adjoining Washington Heights; $350 per acre; easy terms.
80 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13; at $300 per acre; on long time.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS AND HALF ACRES in Elongated Chicago—Englewood. Also cheap lots at American Bridge Works and R. I. shops, etc. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale several residences in the town of Lake Forest, worth from $5,000 to $20,000. Also some of the finest building sites there. Lake Forest is the most desirable town in the suburbs of Chicago; is on the lake shore, from 80 to 100 feet above the level of the lake, and is unusually healthy. It is dotted with magnificent forest trees, and contains ten miles of well-made drives through its romantic scenery. To families it offers many inducements, prominent among which are its superior educational establishments for youth of both sexes. I shall be pleased to make arrangements for showing the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOME in the city of Racine, Wis.; 3 acres of land, splendid brick mansion,—21 rooms,—brick barn, and other outbuildings, ornamental and fruit trees, grapes, small fruits—a great variety; carriage ways, graveled walks, etc. Offered for one-half its real value, $12,000, until the 1st of May, by H. TYRRELL & CO., Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, 16 MILES FROM the city, on the Milwaukee Railway, one of the finest places in the West; the house is new and large, with hot and cold water, furnace, and every convenience; good carriage house and stable; 5 acres of land, finely ornamented with trees and shrubbery; large orchard. Apply to R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, or THOMAS BASSETT, 196 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN AUSTIN. GO AND SEE them before you buy elsewhere, and you will be convinced you have struck the right place. W. B. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—22 TRAINS; FIRST one leaves at 6:30 a. m.; 30 minutes ride; 5 cents fare. Choice lots, close to station and school; 30 monthly payments without interest. Inducements to parties building. D. W. STORNS, No. 358 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BEtween Rock Island and Fort Wayne Stations, from $400 to $500; no money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, BY HEMINGWAY & Smith, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market sts., great variety of choice property, both improved and unimproved. Be sure and see our town before purchasing your home.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—LOTS ON NORTH LASalle-st., in the best part of the street. Easy terms. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x190 FT. NEAR Sixty-third-st. and Great South Park. Address S 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON ERIE-ST., near Robey; small cash payment, balance $50 monthly. FOX & BELLAMY, 165 West Washington.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—$5,200 WILL BUY A fine house and over half-acre lot in this growing suburb. Terms, $1,200 cash, or good secured paper; $1,200 in eighteen months; balance, 3 years. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE PROPERty improved and unimproved at a bargain. See map at my office. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN ST. CHARLES, ILL., a cottage house of 8 rooms, pantry, closets, cellar, barn, shrubbery, fruit, &c., with five large lots. Price, $15,000. A. H., Box 111, St. Charles, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE PROPerty, improved and unimproved, at a bargain. See map at my office. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty a nice stock farm, 180 acres, well-watered; good buildings; with stock and tools; is located 22 miles from Chicago, on line of railroad. Apply at 763 and 764 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

25 SIXTEENTH-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room on first floor to rent with board.

34 ALEXANDRIA-ST.—8 BOARDERS WANTED.

63 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED.

458 SOUTH PARK-AV. — LARGE FRONT parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with good board. House has all modern improvements.

584 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class board, for one or two gentlemen. Day board, $5 per week. Barn to rent.

665 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT LARGE front room, furnished for two, with best of board. Modern conveniences. Terms moderate. References.

799 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH first class board.

977 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT UNFURNISHed front rooms, newly papered and painted, with first-class board, in a private family.

BOARDERS WANTED IN AURORA. A PLEASant home in a private family; large rooms, closets, &c.; a large yard filled with shade and fruit trees. Reference required. Address P. O. Box 236.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants a permanent boarding place with a private family in the vicinity of Cottage Grove-av. and Douglas-place; house with all modern improvements most desirable; would like to find some person who has a barn and hostler who could take care of one or two horses. A good pleasant home more of a consideration than the price. References given and required. Address by letter, giving name, residence, &c., Room 24, 202 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, NICEly furnished room with good board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; on the South or West Side. Address, with particulars, W 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO MARRIED COUPLE, WITHout children, well furnished rooms and board. West Side preferred. State price. Address P, 65 South Canal-st.

BOARD—AND SLEEPING ROOM BY A YOUNG gentleman, in a private family, within 10 minutes' ride on the Madison st. cars. U 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WANT NEATLY FURNISHED room, with board, for my wife, daughter and little boy, in vicinity of Union Park. Good references. Address TRAVELLER, 826 Fulton-st.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO rooms, with board, in good location on West Side. Address I & J 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FRONT rooms, well furnished, good location, first-class table, reasonable terms. V 97, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NO. 1 FINE SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE, doing a good cash business. Other business compels me to sell. 94 East Harrison-st.

A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR sale, in a good business location. Rent moderate. Apply at 995 State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE BUSINESS, centrally located, in one of the most flourishing towns on the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., for sale; a large established trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address PATTERSON BROS., Tama City, Iowa.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L 489 Wabash-av.

LUNCH-ROOM, DOING GOOD BUSINESS, FOR sale cheap. Call at 76 West Randolph-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in Chicago, with house and lease for four years; ground rent paid till 1876, with all the conveniences for butchering purposes. For particulars inquire of WALL & JAEGER, No. 3 Haymarket Square, Randolph-st.

NEW STEAM FLOUR MILL, TO CLOSE AN EState near Chicago; good location; cost $15,000, will be sold at $5,000, long time. Apply to KING & BUDD, 100 West Monroe-st., Chicago, or GEORGE FAULKNER, Arlington, Ill.

SASH AND BLIND SHOP FOR SALE FOR $3,000, in Waukegan, Ill., including engine, 3 machines, $300 worth of stock, lot, building and tenement. Address P. O. Box 428, Waukegan, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BAKERY AND confectionery for sale. Inquire at 134 West Harrison-st.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class millinery and dressmaking establishment for sale at 265, corner Halsted and Van Buren-sts.

SMALL HOTEL, WITH LARGE BUSINESS. Price $4,000, one-third in hand; 120 miles from Chicago. Address Box 460, Bloomington, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale, in one of the best localities in the city. Rent low. Address GEO. LITTLE & BRO., 297 West Lake-st.

TO PRINTERS—NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFfice for sale, situated in a town of 1,800 inhabitants and on two railroads. Office worth $1,400; will sell for $850. Good reasons for selling. Address, immediately, GEO. S. DURELL, Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 monthly. Safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — AGENTS, AGENTS, agents, to sell pictures wholesale and retail; great inducements. HUGH McDOUGALL, 374 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—3 AGENTS FOR THE SALE of the Wisconsin Star Tubular Copper Lightning Rod, one for the North, West, and South Sides of Chicago. Also, wanted, agents all over the State. Parties must be responsible men or able to give security. Apply to MASON, BORDLEY & BARNES, Appleton, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED — FOR "GOODSPEED'S New Map Wonder," and "Goodspeed's New Excelsior Map of the Northwestern States." For best agents' goods, address "Goodspeed's Empire, Book, Map, and Picture House," 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL two valuable books, viz.: "Woman as Wife and Mother," and "Window Gardening." These works are needed in every household, and are meeting with a ready sale. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 289 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ISSUE OF Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown's Commentary of the Bible, Bagster's Illustrated Bible, Chambers' Encyclopedia (Rev. Ed.), and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. G. S. BURROWS, 393 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS IN EVery town or county, to canvass on fast selling and good paying articles. Call or send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 3, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "WORLD OF Anecdote," containing biographical and historical sketches, instructive incidents and facts of times ancient and remote. The best selling book offered. G. S. BURROWS, 393 Wentworth-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPErienced Professor of the classics and higher English branches, who can produce high recommendations. Must be a thorough disciplinarian. Address I & J 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR THE COLlegiate Department of a Ladies' School; one competent to teach the sciences and the higher mathematics. G 70, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP—store near Twelfth-st., on State-st.; lease till May 1873; no bonus. Inquire at 399 or 597 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, dwelling with good basement; a good location for barber shop; will fix it up to suit; will rent basement separate if required. South west corner Wabash and Eighteenth-sts. Inquire at store in rear.

TO RENT—STORE—LEASE AND FIXTURES for sale. 97 Blue Island-av. Inquire in store or 103 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, FOR OFFICES, 205, corner Halsted and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE LARGE FLOORS, 25x163, in brick building, 619 State-st., near Twelfth, suitable for manufacturing or wholesale purposes. Apply at WARNER'S LABORATORY, up stairs.

TO RENT—100x102 RANDOLPH-ST., NEW FOUR-story and basement brick building; 40 feet front by 90 deep; near Dearborn-st.; can rent part to different parties if desired. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Buildings, Northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of new marble-front building, No. 130 State-st., near corner of Madison. Apply at 131 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments and full-size lofts above, in new marble front buildings on State-st., 50 ft. south of Van Buren-st., splendid building and first-class location. G. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE first-class dwelling, at present occupied by us; also the two-story brick building in the rear, 241 85 feet, together or separate. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 816 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DOCK ON SOUTH BRANCH, NEAR the south end of Canal. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE COR. MADISON AND Clark-sts. C. E. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—2d, 3d AND 4th FLOORS 14 STATE-st. for wholesale rooms; well lighted front and side. Call on premises.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 44, 46 AND 48 Adams-st., 62x75, 4-story and basement, corner of alley, between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of T. H. BROWN, in wooden building in the rear.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 179 WEST RANdolph-st., 20x175 feet, with basement, from May 1. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, 50x80; perfect light and in good condition, suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises. Rent $50 per month. MARTINE'S HALL, 53 and 55 South Ada-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 25x80, NO. 78 WEST Randolph-st., suitable for offices or wholesale business; best location on the street. Inquire of RUBEL & BROTHER, 193 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, southwest corner of Washington and Canal sts. Apply at 24 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST STORES ON Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., from May 1. Apply to HENRY WOOD, 908 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN the new brick building 347 South Clark-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF TWENTY-FIVE ROOMS, large barn and grounds, in a thriving suburban town, 45 minutes' ride from city. EDMUND G. STILES, 51 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—BUILDING ABOUT 30x40 IN REAR of 453 Wabash-av.; would make good carpenter shop, fronting on large alley. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF CORNER STORE ON West Madison-st. Inquire at No. 43 West Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE OF THE ÆTNA Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st. Will be completed April 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF OFFICES, WELL lighted and conveniently arranged, in the Ætna Sewing Machine Building. Will be ready April 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 548 WABASH-AV., north of Twelfth-st., 21 rooms, suitable for offices, or light business. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR 3 YEARS, HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, Walnut-st., near Robey, only $15 per month, and $400 cash bonus for the lease; cheap at $60 per month. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM COTTAGE, $35, WEST SIDE, walking distance. $300 worth furniture goes with lease. Good chance for beginners. Address W. MITCHELL, 228 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, NO. 12 BRYANT-av., just west of Vincennes, in the grove. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSES—OR SALE; $500 down, $50 monthly; secure a home. Finest avenue in America. S. & E. A. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICE FRAME HOUSE, IN GOOD order, on Egan-av., just west of Vincennes; lot 60 feet front, full depth. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, fronting south on Warren-av., between Lincoln and Robey sts. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO. 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE 16-ROOM BRICK, WITH all conveniences; handy to cars; every way desirable, either as a residence or first-class boarding-house, on an east avenue, South Side, at present full of boarders. Rent low. Long lease. Furniture for sale. One of the best bargains in the city. E. E. OTIS, 83 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEAT FRAME COTTAGES, containing 5 rooms each, on Miller-st., between Polk and Gurley. Rent, $25 per month each. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRAME HOUSES, CONtaining about 9 rooms each, gas, water, etc., on Fulton-st., west of Ashland-av. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, swell front. The furniture is new and clean throughout. Good brick barn on premises. Apply at 15 Honore-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY OR June 1, an elegant house, furnished; house brick; barn, carriage-house, large garden, and everything complete. Price, $3,500. Address A 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, with modern improvements, situated on Michigan-av., between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth-sts; also, furniture for sale; will be rented only to those buying furniture; price of furniture, $3,000. Apply to 25 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN 11-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, WITH barn; rent, $40 per month, on South Side; good neighborhood; immediate possession. Call at 817 Cottage Grove-av., cor. Egan.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, house No. 321 West Twelfth-st.; contains seven rooms, closets, gas, water and all complete for a first class boarding house and saloon. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE ON THIRD-av., near Polk-st. Possession May 1. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$35—HANDSOME COTTAGE, SIX rooms, marble mantels, front inside blinds, 1003 West Jackson-st. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FINE BRICK AND stone residence of over 20 rooms, with large lot, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st., furnished or unfurnished, and in all respects suitable for one or two families who require comfort and convenience. Price, with furniture, $55,000, without $45,000; rent, $450 to $350 per month. Address K 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SEVERAL CHOICE houses on South Side. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AT Evanston; house new, containing 18 rooms, situated in a beautiful grove, with garden and grounds extending to the lake; barn and outbuildings; will rent the whole or part. For particulars apply to W. R. BAILEY'S Meat Market, Evanston.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms, first and second floor, for gentlemen. References given and required. 1221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 SPLENDID FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; will rent to gentleman and wife or four single gentlemen, without board; also barn in rear of house suitable for carpenter shop. Apply soon at 94 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of house No 287 Warren-av.; none but A 1 tenants wanted, as premises are in good condition.

TO RENT—MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED room with fire, gas, and attendance, by the day, week, or month. References required. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 321 THIRTIETH-ST., TWO blocks west of State, 3 rooms, clothes-press, and pantry, furnished for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife. House new, and heated with furnace; furniture new; water on the floor. Terms, $25 per month, semi-monthly, in advance.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SECOND floor, partly furnished. Rent reasonable. No. 27 Archer-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms, near Twenty-second-st., with or without board. Address J. M. RANNEY, 129 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A GENTEEL PRIvate family, a furnished room with or without board, for a single gentleman. Address F. M. ATWOOD, Tremont House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUIT OF ROOMS OR small house, unfurnished, for small family. No children. Address for 3 days stating terms, etc., F P H, Post Office, box 401.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in good locality, suitable for first class boarders. Best of references given. Address X 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENtleman, a furnished room with or without board, on the West Side; private family preferred. Address I & J 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished single room, in any part of the city, public building preferred. Will pay full value. Address EFFINGHAM, care J. V. Farwell & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A HOUSE suitable for small family on West Side, east of Union Park. Address C. B. HOLMES, 236 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE CONtaining 24 or so rooms, with modern improvements, suitable for boarders, not far from Union Park. Address 133 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping; no children. Address GEORGE W. SLOAT, No. 491 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, within few minutes' walk from corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Address, stating price, U 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL TWO STORY house, with modern improvements; must be located between Fulton and Van Buren-sts., west of Peoria. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE at Evanston for about six months. F. C. TAYLOR, at Fourth National Bank.

WANTED — TO RENT — BY A MARRIED couple, from 3 to 5 rooms in a quiet family residence on the South Side. Inquire at 490 State-st., for Mr H. FALKENBUSH.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 4 TO 6 ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping; South Side preferred. Terms reasonable. Address J 303 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART of house on South Side, convenient to street cars; immediately or by May 1st. Rent not to exceed $25.00. Address, with particulars, Y 63, Tribune office.

WANNED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms for housekeeping, in good locality, for man and wife. Address, or call, soon, A. STONE 48 and 50 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—53x100 FEET ON GROVE-ST., BET. Stewart-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply to BLACKBURN BRO., 27 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC MEN FOR CITY and eight for country to sell goods from sample. Address MANUFACTORY, 40 South Desplaines-st., Room 2.

WANTED—FIVE ACTIVE YOUNG MEN OF pleasant address, to sell books, papers, etc., on railroad cars. Must put up security from $25 to $50 cash, or its value. Agents are at no expense except for meals. Call at News Agency Office, T., P. & W. Depot, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—500 MORE MEN ON THE NORTH-western Railroad, Wisconsin; Company work; sure pay; tunnel and grading. Free fare over the Company's road. Transport to the work costs $3, to be paid here. Apply to HENRY HJORTH, Company's Agent, 532 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman familiar with wholesale business. Address, giving name of former employer's reference, age and salary expected. Address N 63, Tribune office.

WANTED — CITY SALESMAN, ONE ACquainted with gents' furnishing goods, controlling a good trade. Address Y 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of the advertising department for a widely-circulated periodical; easily worked; liberal salary. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS, FREE fare over the Company's road. Highest wages paid. Apply at 68 South Market-st.

WANTED—THIS WEEK, 200 RAILROAD LAborers for Wisconsin; the highest wages paid; free fare over company's road. Apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN, 373 Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—300 GOOD MEN FOR THE NORTH-western Railroad; work for one year; must book to-day. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED — A FEW YOUNG MEN TO CANvass the city with an article needed in every house; steady work and a chance to make $10 to $35 a week on a capital of $2 to $8; sample to country, 25c. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—EVERY ONE LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and see our new $1.50 corn sheller; shell 6 bushels per hour; $200 per month clear; rights free. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A horse and buggy, and do some chores around the house. Apply at 559 State-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock; good references required.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT ACquainted in the States of Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. Address I & J 13, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—4 YOUNG MEN TO WORK BY THE month or year. Inquire in rear of 44 North Canal-st. WARREN SPRINGER.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. Inquire at 325 South Desplaines-st., from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO UNderstands measuring brick or stone work. Apply to T. ROBERTS, for 2 days, Builder's Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen; one who speaks German and English preferred. Apply at 636 State-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GENTS' FURnishing house, an active young man, about 18 years old, who is a good penman, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with references, F 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN RETAIL CLOTHing trade. One having experience and city trade preferred. Address O 20, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN, THORoughly acquainted with the manufacture of Glue. Address GLUE WORKS, 209 Lake-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN TO RUN a machine on boots and shoes. Call at 67 West Kinzie-st., immediately. J. MULLIN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTER can get a permanent situation. Apply to O. S. PERRY, 499 West Madison-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR merchant tailoring department in Ottawa, Ill; none but those having experience and first-class references need apply. J. HATTENBACK, at No. 56 and 58 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER. ALSO A MAN to run a tenanting machine. Apply at 243 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TRUNK MAKERS. Apply at HASKELL & BRO'S, 64 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

WANTED—6 CABINET-MAKERS AND 6 FINishers, corner Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Good wages and steady work for first-class men.

WANTED—TWO COAT-MAKERS, PANTS AND vest-makers, tailors, at 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PANTALOON MAKER to go to Peoria; steady work given all the year. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 693 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 MOULDERS ON GENERAL MAchinery work. The highest wages will be paid to first-class workmen. Apply at VULCAN IRON WORKS, 86 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD MEN TO hew and frame joice, at No. 12 South Water-st. H. CLINE.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER ON SERVICE work, at BEN DARCEY'S, northwest corner of Jefferson and Van Buren sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD MAchinist to go to Wisconsin. Apply at 144 West Lake-st, Room 5. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, TEN EXPERIenced girls, who understand paper-box making; good wages paid, at M. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 42 and 44 Congress-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE, APPLY AT NO. 17 Honore-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. INQUIRE AT OFfice of DR. CHAMBERLAIN, corner Thirty-first st. and Indiana-av., from 7 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLLAR IRONer; wages $10 per week; none but a first-class hand need apply. Call at MIDDLETON & CO.'s Laundry, 160 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS ladies' salesmen, who can give good references. Apply at 626 State-st.

WANTED—IN BOOK BINDERY, TWO EXPErienced girls for pamphlet work. Apply at 63 South Canal-st. W. L. TIDD.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands running a Singer sewing-machine, at ANDREWS & MORRISON'S sail loft, 27 North Canal st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; GERMAN WOMan preferred. Call immediately at No. 59 Union Park-place.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as second girl. None but good, competent girls need apply. 24 Groveland Park, opposite University, or at Tribune office, 15 Canal st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 13 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; references required. Apply at 643 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 1204 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 704 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Twentieth-st., a first-class cook and second girl. Call Thursday, before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 661 MICHIGAN-AV., 2 GOOD girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as second girl. References required. Call for 2 days between 10 and 3.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 623 State st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, the other to wait on table and do second work; permanent place and good wages. References required. Call at 661 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of four; must have good references. Apply at 654 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL, AT NO. 60 TWENty-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.

WANTED—AT 799 WABASH-AV., A GOOD, competent chambermaid; also, to assist with the washing and ironing.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND boarding-houses, and some serving-girls. Inquire at No. 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot. Also, cook on a vessel.

WANTED—AT 31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., EAST of South Park-av., a neat, competent girl; one who understands chamber work and waiting on the table.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 18 Dupuyster-st., between Harrison and Van Buren, 4 doors west of Desplaines-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A GOOD girl to do general housework. Call at 47 South May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 1031 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 341 and 343 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 308 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. ALSO A GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 44 St. John's-place, near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 362 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing in a private family. References required. Apply at 580 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, IN A PRIvate family; good wages. References required. Apply at 517 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 111 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. German or Swede preferred. 186 South Sangamon-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—AT 798 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Small family and highest wages.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK, at No. 8 Eldridge court.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Inquire at 111 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT COOK, washer and ironer. For such good wages will be paid. Apply at 1167 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—1,000 DRESSMAKERS AT BROWN'S Pattern Manufactory. Latest spring and summer styles now ready, at BROWN'S Pattern Emporium, 265 Halsted-st., corner Van Buren.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LOT OF SOUND chestnuts in quantities to suit purchasers. Inquire at 179 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT COUNTER, 12 FEET long, $30. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE FIRST-CLASS TICKet to Niagara Falls. Inquire at 151 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRIG PILGRIM, HAS A COMplete outfit; nearly new; carries 150,000 feet. Will be sold cheap, as owner wants money. HARTMANN & QUINN, No. 23 West Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-FOOT METAL SHOW-CASE and stand, at 279 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE WHICH RUNS FOR TWO years from next May, at very low rent, a two-story house with a large store, situated in one of the best business localities in the city. Can give possession at any time to suit the purchaser; $700 will buy it; cash required. None need apply unless they mean business. Call at No. 334 South Clark st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—FUTURE EVENTS FORETOLD—The mysteries of fate revealed. The sealed books successfully opened. Fortune and destiny read and interpreted. At 1255 South State st., up stairs.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 182 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as collector for a wholesale house or outside work in a grain or commission house. The very best of references given from last employer. Address, L 88, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN and his wife, man to attend to horses and garden, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's residence; woman to do housework; Hyde Park preferred. Address WALTER ECKERSALL, Oak Wood Cemetery, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED business man wishes a situation; will lend his employer about $5,000; real estate security required. Address N. W. McKEWIN, 100 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man, as foreman of a large farm; understands the care of stock thoroughly; also, machinery, &c.; also, has a boy of 18 that would like to work with me. Good references furnished. Address I & J 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN young man who has had eight years' experience to act as travelling agent, or salesman for a wholesale hardware or machinery house. Has business acquaintance at the East, West, and Southwest. Will sell on commission, or will work for a salary. Address for two days, E P S, No. 468 West Van Buren-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years old, a position to work morning and evening and attend school. Good references. Address E H, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OR OTHER writing to do during the day by a book-keeper. Address M, Room 21, Central Union Block.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail grocery; best of references. Address T 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE, who speaks German and Swedish, as clerk in a clothing store, having references in the same business for eight years. Address E 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG AND PREscription clerk of five years' experience; city location preferred; good references furnished as to character and ability. Address H. S. WELLCOME, care Poole & Geisinger, Rochester, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE OR wholesale house, by a young man; is a good writer and quick at figures. First-class references. Address I & J 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant, by a young man with experience, in a wholesale house or lumber office. No. 1 references. Address, to-day, I & J 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 285, Benton Harbor, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, salesman, or general clerk, by a young man, age 24. References A 1. Address E 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A drug, grocery, or dry goods store, by a sober, steady man; has had some experience in bookkeeping. Good references can be furnished. Salary not so much an object as employment. Address N. L., No. 965 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter in a first-class custom store; can give the best of reference; can speak French, German and English. Address N 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, a carpenter of experience in a sash, door and blind factory; wishes a steady job. Address M 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND wife, as first class cooks. Apply, for two days, at 833 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED— A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as copyist or amanuensis; best of references given. Address E 57, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, OR TO DO general housework in a private family. Inquire at 433 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE family, by a girl 15 years of age, to wait on table and door, or take care of children. Inquire at 89 Eble-st., between Eighteenth-st. and Canalport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, by a good girl; good references furnished. Apply at 103 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family, by a good, competent girl. References furnished. Apply at 34 Nebraska-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN a small family. Apply at 386 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Call at 155 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Address X 24, Tribune office. Reference if required.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—CUTTING AND FITting in private families by a first-class hand; $1 per day. Address I & J 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPErience and ability, as dressmaker in some first-class establishment. Address A 92, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evans shingle machines and saws. 38 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FIRST-CLASS BORING AND MORTISING machine, with hub attachment, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. Address WARREN & WELLS, Van Wert, O.

FOR SALE—A WOOD PLANER AND SURFACing machine, nearly new, made by J. H. Sistor & Co., N. Y., in good running order, at 75 and 77 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A 6-HORSE HORIZONTAL ENgine, with steam gauge, main line of shafting, counter shafts, hangers, &c., with an 8-horse Harrison boiler, complete, with gauge cocks, glass water-gauge, low water indicator, all in good order; in use about five months. Also two large screw presses; diameter of screws, 5 inches; length, 8 feet. Will be sold reasonable. Address CHATFIELD & WOODS, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—ENGINE LATHES ALL SIZES, iron planers, drills, and bolt cutters. W. A. JAMES & CO., 112 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 30x36 CONDENSING ENGINE and boiler; portable and stationary engines of all sizes; boilers; also, shafting and pulleys. WM. M. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 16-FOOT bed, 30x116, iron planer. Great bargain, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 112 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINED PLANER AND matchers surfacers, re-sawing machines. The largest stock to be found in the West. W. A. JAMES & CO., 112 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILers, all sizes, at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 112 Fulton-st.

TOMPKINS COMBINED PLANER AND matchers, the most reliable machine made, 38 running in Chicago. Address Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st, Chicago.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND 20 OR 25-horsepower portable engine. Apply by letter to A. B. LATHROP, Room 7, Lind Block, stating best terms.

WANTED—AN ENGINE AND BOILER, NEW or second-hand, from 15 to 30-horse power. Parties having such for sale, send address to FRANK DOUGLAS' Machinery Depot 58 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 784 Michigan-av., of heavy, draft, and business driving horses.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE JUST REceived another consignment, and are daily receiving the best open buggies in the market; also top buggies, wagons, etc., at lower prices than any other house in the city, by 40 to 50 per cent, and will at any time buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies and harness. Come and see us at 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State-st.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth st. Horses, carriages and harnesses sold at auction. Advances made.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. and Calumet avenue. Horses, carriages, wagons and harness bought and sold upon commission.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A PAIR OF good horses, young and sound, with harness, and a three-spring Coan & Tenbroake delivery wagon, nearly new; sold either separate or together; must be sold soon, parties need the money. Call at 23 Congress st., F. W. COOK.

FOR SALE—FOUR SECOND-HAND LUMBER wagons, one second-hand covered grocery wagon, one square box business buggy with horse and harness cheap, and one second-hand side spring buggy. Mare with foal. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS OPEN BUGGY, cheap for cash. Apply in rear of 793 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BREEDING JACK, good Kentucky stock; a sure foal getter; can be seen at Oscar Field's Sale Stable, 42 and 44 Congress-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A HORSE—10 YEARS OLD, SOUND and gentle, works single or double and under saddle. Price, $85. Apply to BAROTHY & COOK, 27 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 6 years old; also a buggy, cheap. Inquire at 88 Chicago-av., cor. Rush.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE HORSE. HE IS 6 years old, suitable for trucking or any other heavy work, the owner having no use for him. Call at Jacques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARness; also team, wagon and harness. Can be seen in barn in rear of 162 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS CLOSE CARriage at O. Field's livery stable on Congress-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Inquire of the owner, LEWIS DUTTON, at John H. Yale's office at the Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts., Chicago, Ill.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES WANT TO HIRE BY the month a good horse with gig or light wagon, with or without board for same, for light work in this city. Address immediately, G 47, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH WILL BUY A SMALL QUANTITY OF gents' furnishing goods, considerably below cost, by calling at KLOKKE'S, 73 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 584 State-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Ye Olde Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., No. 362 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

TRAVELLING SALESMEN FROM CHICAGO in any line of trade and passing through the farming districts, will find it for their interest to call on BRUSH & SHAW (Produce Commission), 256 Lake Front.

WANTED — OFFICE FURNITURE — DESK, chairs, and maps, for a real estate office. J. M. CUTLER, 128 West Washington-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE SPECULATORS and cheap lot traders in every town in the United States, to address T. COFFIN & CO., Oak Park, Ill., and learn something to their advantage.

WANTED—BOOK-CASE, ORDINARY SIZE, Black Walnut preferred. Give description and price to CASH, 808 State-st., city.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.